

AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN



AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 20

FALL 1984

NUMBER 2

AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—1983-1985

OFFICERS

President—Mrs. John E. True
 Vice President—Mr. Edgar R. Coiner
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. C. Hankla, Jr.
 Associate Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert Morris Armistead
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary Kathryn Blackwell
 Treasurer—Mr. Layton W. Yancey
 Archivist—Mr. Richard M. Hamrick, Jr.
 Associate Archivist—Mrs. Charles H. Middendorf

DIRECTORS

1984	1985	1986
Mrs. William T. Francisco	Mr. Rick Chittum	Mr. Hiram C. Arey
Mrs. R. E. Stivers	Dr. Randolph T. Shields, Jr.	Mrs. E. Theodore Webb
Mrs. Harry H. Hanger	Mr. Irvin Rosen	Mr. Robert L. Wilbur
Mrs. E. Burwell Hawpe	Mrs. Charles L. Zakaib	Mrs. J. E. Williams, Jr.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Augusta Historical Bulletin Mrs. William Bushman, Editor
 Archives—Richard M. Hamrick, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Middendorf
 Program—Mr. Edgar R. Coiner and Board of Directors
 Publicity—Mr. and Mrs. Newton W. Kidd
 Landmark—Ms. Ann McCleary
 Cemetery—Mr. Charles E. Mowry

AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN

Published by the
 AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 Founded 1964
 Post Office Box 686
 Staunton, Virginia 24401



VOLUME 20

FALL 1984

NUMBER 2

Copyright 1984 by Augusta County Historical Society

550 Copies printed by
MCCLURE PRINTING COMPANY, INC.
Verona, Virginia

NOTICE

Dues are payable January 1 of each year. Any membership not paid by May 1 will be dropped as of that date!

PLEASE NOTIFY THE SOCIETY OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS!

AS OF MAY 1, 1983, ALL BULLETINS WHICH CANNOT BE DELIVERED BY THE POSTAL SERVICE AND ARE RETURNED TO THE SOCIETY WILL NOT BE FORWARDED. IT COSTS THE SOCIETY APPROXIMATELY 95¢ TO RECEIVE A BULLETIN BACK, AND APPROXIMATELY 75¢ TO FORWARD ON TO THE ADDRESSEE.

Copies of the Augusta County Historical Atlas are still available from the society.

Shirey's Guide Book to Augusta County, Staunton, and Waynesboro, Virginia by Paul C. Shirey, \$1.75

Copies of this issue to all members

CONTENTS

The First Twenty Years J. B. Yount III

Reprint of First Augusta Historical Bulletin, Volume 1, Number 1, Spring, 1965

Foreword, Richard P. Bell III, President

Recollections of Augusta County, by William Purviance Tams

Officers and Directors

Charter Members

The Battle of Waynesboro Kevin Cunningham

Stuarts Draft C. Gordon Patterson

Stuarts Draft Today E. D. McClure

Finley Memorial Presbyterian Church

Augusta County Obituaries—1860 Anne Covington Kidd

Session Records of Peaked Mountain and Cook's Creek

Presbyterian Churches Dr. Richard K. Macmaster

Correction to Spring 1984 Bulletin

In Memoriam

New Members

A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish *Augusta Historical Bulletin* to be sent without charge to all members. Single issues are available at \$4.00 per copy.

The membership of the society is composed of annual and life members who pay the following dues:

Annual (individual)	\$7.00
Annual (family)	\$10.00
Annual (sustaining)	\$25.00
Life Membership	\$125.00
Annual (Institutional)	\$10.00
Contributing—Any amount	

THE AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: AN ACCOUNT OF ITS FIRST TWENTY YEARS

By
Joseph Bryon Yount III

This account is respectfully dedicated to MRS. ROBERT MORRIS ARMISTEAD (MARY CAPERTON BRAXTON), the only person to have served as an officer of the Augusta County Historical Society throughout the first twenty years of its existence.

The Augusta County Historical Society began as an idea growing out of a conversation among four people. It was appropriate that the conversation should take place in the circuit court clerk's office of the county courthouse. It was likewise fitting that the people involved were each deeply committed to making the general public aware of the priceless historical treasures safely but obscurely housed in that busy, well-functioning office.

Remarkably, Augusta County had no historical society in 1964. The county echoed with the legend and lore of three centuries; yet, much of its history lay untapped, some of it in distant repositories far from the county seat. At a time when Civil War re-enactments were marking the centennial of that somber period up and down the Shenandoah Valley, Augusta was almost alone among the great colonial counties of Virginia in having no organization dedicated exclusively to preserving and protecting its incomparable heritage.

This disturbed the four people, three of whom were helping the fourth with his research. The latter vividly recalled the scene in his unpublished memoirs:

Mr. Kelly Trimble, Mr. John Hale, and Mr. J. R. Hildebrand were aiding (me) in the county clerk's office in searching for some obscure facts (I) needed in my writing. When the facts were found, a discussion followed on the historical treasures that were unexplored in those archives. One of them spoke his conviction that the county should by all means have a historical society, and the two others heartily supported the idea.

The author of this account, Dr. Howard McKnight Wilson, is correctly called the father of the Augusta County Historical Society. A Scholarly Presbyterian minister from South Carolina, he had served several churches in Augusta County by 1964 and had already won recognition for his important treatise, *The Tinkling Spring: Headwater of Freedom*.

Dr. Wilson understood the need for broad support if a county historical society were to be successfully organized. He planted the idea in the mind of his personal physician, a gentleman deeply conscious of the local heritage and descended from the county's founder. If Dr. Wilson was the Society's father, then surely his popular and well-respected physician, Dr. Richard Phillips Bell III, was without question the man entitled to bear the mantle of honor as the organization's founder.

Summoning the Faithful. Dr. Bell wasted no time. With Dr. Wilson's assistance he wrote a letter of invitation to fifteen citizens known to be interested in Augusta County history. Nine were from Staunton, three from Waynesboro, and three from Augusta County.

Dr. Bell advised the recipients that they had each been selected because of their interest in organizing an Augusta County Historical Society. He invited them to an organizational meeting scheduled for February 21, 1964, at the Lexington Presbytery Building, 211 West Frederick Street, in Staunton. Dr. Wilson, he stated, had agreed to chair the meeting.

"We believe," Dr. Bell concluded, "that an organization of this kind has been greatly needed in Augusta County for some time."

A Night of Organizing. Seventeen people, including some who had not been sent the original letter, attended the initial meeting. Elizabeth H. Perry, who later contributed so significantly to the continuity and quality of the Society, was appointed temporary secretary and recorded the first of scores of pages of detailed, enlightening minutes she would write for the Society over the years to come.

Besides Dr. Bell, Dr. Wilson, and Miss Perry, those in attendance at that first meeting included *News-Virginian* editor Edward P. Berlin, Jr., Shenandoah Valley historian and author Mr. Silva E. Clem, Staunton attorney Fitzhugh Elder, Jr., Staunton businessman and history enthusiast Richard M. Hamrick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dayton Hodges of Arbor Hill Farm, Mrs. M. C. Hoffman (niece of Kelly W. Trimble, one of the three men who suggested the Society to Dr. Wilson), Staunton civic leaders Mrs. Beirne

J. Kerr and Mrs. Carter L. Loth, Mary Baldwin College professor and onetime Staunton mayor Dr. Patricia Menk, Waynesboro educator and businessman Harry L. Nash, Jr., Staunton newspaper publisher General E. Walton Opie, Presbyterian minister and historian Dr. Herbert S. Turner, and Mack Wampler of the *News-Leader* staff. What they lacked in numbers, they possessed in ability and enthusiasm.

Three key actions were taken that important evening of February 21, 1964. Dr. Bell moved, and Dr. Menk seconded a successful motion that an Augusta County Historical Society be established. As chairman, Dr. Wilson was authorized to name committees to draw up a constitution and bylaws and to nominate officers and directors. Finally, a steering committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Bell, Mr. Elder, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Loth, Dr. Menk, Mr. Nash, General Opie, and Dr. Turner, to be chaired by Dr. Wilson.

The Augusta County Historical Society had begun its work.

Down to Business. Within four days the Steering Committee had been divided into subcommittees on coordination, finance and membership, publication and nomination, and constitution and bylaws. The subcommittees were instructed to report to the Steering Committee on April 30, so that the Steering Committee itself might report to the original group at a second meeting on May 7, 1964.

Newspaper accounts of the initial meeting brought encouraging signs of broader interest. On March 9, 1964, Mrs. Kerr wrote Dr. Wilson that "numerous friends who saw the newspaper account have mentioned their interest and desire to support the fledgling society."

This reflected the founder's realization that the key to the group's success lay in involving others in the effort. In his first letter Dr. Bell had reminded the recipients that "the organization will grow according to interest shown in it by others."

On April 27 the Steering Committee met to work out a myriad of details necessary to setting the organization to its business. Mrs. Kerr presented her committee's nominations for officers and directors. Action was deferred until the full group met on May 7.

Eighteen people were present then. New faces included Mr. and Mrs. William Bushman of Staunton and Waynesboro librarian, Virginia Rogers. The press was well represented. Mr. J. R. Hildebrand of Roanoke, one of the three original three who had discussed the Society with Dr. Wilson, was present.

Mr. Elder's carefully drafted constitution and bylaws were then adopted. These instruments served the Society well with only minor amendments for sixteen years. In 1980 a committee of A. Brooks Booker, Mrs. E. Theodore Webb, and Joseph B. Yount III revised both documents to bring them more in conformity with Society practices that had developed over the years.

After the Board heard the nominating committee's report, Dr. Bell, the nominee for president, expressed his desire to nominate Dr. Wilson for that office, but Dr. Wilson declined for medical reasons, and the committee's report was unanimously approved.

Dr. Bell assumed the chair, expressed his gratitude for his election as first president of the organization, and recognized his fellow officers and board members. The minutes recall the scope of his remarks vividly. He said that this was a new field for him, but he had long felt there was a great need for such a society in Augusta County.

"Much of our history," Dr. Bell lamented, "had gone unrecorded. At present we have no material and no place to put it. We are starting from scratch, but in the future we will have both material and a depository."

Charter Officers and Directors. The first slate of officers and directors included the following: Dr. Richard P. Bell III, president, Harry L. Nash, Jr., vice-president, Elizabeth H. Perry, recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Morris Armistead, corresponding secretary, William W. Huffman, treasurer, Dr. Howard M. Wilson, archivist, Dr. Patricia Menk, associate archivist, and Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., Dr. Marshall M. Brice, Fitzhugh Elder, Jr., Mrs. Carter L. Loth, Dr. Herbert S. Turner, and Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr, directors.

First Public Meeting. The group decided to hold its first open meeting in November, ruling that anyone joining the Society at or before that meeting would be considered a charter member. This designation was later extended to cover anyone joining the Society during 1964. In the meantime the Board continued to work.

At meetings on May 21 and September 15 the group concerned itself with membership recruiting and plans for the first public meeting.

When November 9, 1964, arrived, there were numerous conflicting gatherings, but a large number of interested men and women were present at the Society's first open meeting. The place was King Auditorium at Mary Baldwin College, and earlier that evening, the College's president, Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, and his wife entertained the Society's board and special guests at a gala dinner.

At the meeting itself, Mr. William Purviance Tams gave his recollections of post-Waddell days in Augusta County. The Society also learned that a major gift of manuscripts had been received by its newly-established archives.

Afterwards, as those present adjourned to a reception in the nearby Mirror Room, it was clear to all that the Augusta County Historical Society had found its way from a mere idea to a small but enthusiastic membership joined in an effective organization.

A Matter of Membership. Vitality important to the Society's future was the early decision on whether membership should be open or by invitation only. At the two May meetings in 1964 this question was fully explored, and there was unanimous feeling that an open membership would better enable the organization to accomplish its purposes. Mrs. Clem, Mrs. Bushman, Mrs. Loth, and Dr. Brice all spoke in favor of open membership, and on May 21, Mrs. Armistead's motion for the same was seconded by Miss Perry and unanimously passed.

All during 1964 and 1965 the Board members prepared lists of prospective members who were invited by mail to join. By early 1966 there were 194 members. The Society marked its tenth birthday in 1974 with a membership of 326, not including some fifty associated societies and libraries.

In the spring of 1984, twenty years after the founding, membership stood at 613. The pattern of growth had been regular and encouraging. Clearly, the decision to open the Society's rolls to all had been far-sighted and correct.

Guided by the Board. The Society has conducted the major portion of its business through its Board of Directors, which meets at least quarterly with the officers and committee chairmen. Early on, the Board itself was adjusted to its present size of twelve members, four of whom are elected annually for three-year terms.

While some of the key figures in the Society's development have never been elected as directors, they have exerted tremendous influence on Society activities through service as an officer or committee chairman, regularly attending and participating in Board meetings.

Seventy-seven persons have served as directors during the first twenty years. Some, but only a few, have served several terms. Three McChesneys—a brother, a sister, and a cousin—served, but at different times. Dr. and Mrs. Patrick both served, years apart, as did Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap. Mrs. McPherson, the founder's sister, served together with him for awhile.

Some of the surnames on the roster of seventy-seven were heard in the county in the eighteenth century. Some are newer to the area. The list includes representatives from Staunton, Waynesboro, and virtually every part of the county. The Society had long outgrown its preponderantly Staunton-based origins.

A Roster of Directors. These are the directors. Their names cannot be omitted from this story:

William B. Alwood III, Hiram C. Arey, William T. Bear II, Dr. Richard P. Bell III, Mrs. Ronald Bishop, A. Brooks Booker, Mrs. John W. Bowditch (nee Margaret N. Runnels), Mrs. Cecil A. Bowman, Dr. Marshall M. Brice, John A. Brown, Mrs. James A.

Bundy, Rick Chittum, Mrs. Silva E. Clem, Mrs. Bobby Nelson Cline, Ralph S. Coffman, Edgar R. Coiner, Mrs. John M. Dunlap, Jr., and John M. Dunlap, Jr.

Fitzhugh Elder, Jr., John H. Flintom, Mrs. William T. Francisco, Mrs. William L. Gardner, F. Berkeley Glenn, J. Paul Glick, Mrs. N. H. Gowing, Jr., Richard M. Hamrick, Jr., Frank C. Hanger, Mrs. Harry H. Hanger, Mrs. Thornton W. Hankins, Thomas Harry, Jr., Mrs. E. Burwell Hawpe, Mrs. Harry D. Hevener, Walter L. Hickok, McCoy Hill, Richard D. Hupman, and Mrs. Ernest W. Hutton.

Mrs. Richard A. Jesser, Mrs. William G. Kable II, Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr, Mrs. Newton W. Kidd, Dr. Michael F. Kivlighan, Mrs. Clyde M. Lambert, Mrs. Waller Lescure and Mrs. Carter L. Loth.

Gifford M. Mabie, Mary Evelyn McChesney, John M. McChesney, Jr., Jack A. McChesney, Hugh A. McLaughlin, Mrs. Richard F. McPherson, Mrs. Thomas W. Mehler, Mrs. William L. Morrison, Joseph F. Moyer, Harry L. Nash, Jr., Mrs. Samuel L. Obenschain, Mrs. Allan B. Painter, Mrs. Edward L. Parker, Lt. Col. E. W. Parkins, Dr. James B. Patrick, and Mrs. James B. Patrick.

Mrs. John H. Ramsey, Mrs. Thomas Rorrer, Irvin Rosen, Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., the Rev. John B. Stanley, Ronald Steffey, Mrs. R. E. Stivers, Mrs. Houston I. Todd, Mrs. John E. True, and Dr. Herbert S. Turner.

Mrs. E. Theodore Webb (formerly Mrs. John M. Sproul), Mrs. Harry Fitzhugh White, Robert L. Wilbur, Mrs. James E. Williams, Dr. Howard M. Wilson, Joseph B. Yount III, and Mrs. Charles L. Zakaib.

Presidents and Vice-Presidents. A roster of past presidents of the Augusta County Historical Society is regularly carried in the *Augusta Historical Bulletin*. After twenty years the list includes Dr. Richard P. Bell III (1967-68), Dr. James Sprunt (1968-70), Richard M. Hamrick, Jr. (1970-72), Joseph B. Yount III (1972-74), Mrs. William Bushman (1974-76), John M. Dunlap, Jr. (1976-77), Mary Kathryn Blackwell (1977-79), Mrs. Harry D. Hevener (1979-81), John M. McChesney, Jr. (1981-83), and Mrs. John E. True (1983-present).

Past presidents have been an important resource to the Society. Most of them have willingly accepted active assignments from their successors in office. A noteworthy example of this was Dr. Sprunt's tireless work as chairman of the Bicentennial project, a far more demanding task than his earlier term as president. Many of the others remain active in the Society's work—one as its archivist, one as its *Bulletin* editor, and one as its corresponding secretary.

Only half of the twelve presidents had served previously as vice-president. They were Mr. Nash, Mr. Hamrick, Mr. Yount, Mrs. Bushman, Mr. Dunlap, and Miss Blackwell. The others came to office without that particular prior experience.

Five of the Society's vice-presidents did not succeed to the organization's presidency, in every case because ill health or unanticipated personal responsibilities precluded them from advancing. These five, whose service as vice-president suggests the success they would have enjoyed at the Society's helm, include Dr. Herbert S. Turner (1966-67), Dr. Franklin M. Hanger (1967-68), Mrs. Thomas Mehler, Jr. (1977-79), Mrs. Charles L. Zakaib (1979-81), and Mrs. E. Theodore Webb (1981-83). Although Dr. Turner and Dr. Hanger have passed away, the opportunity is present for the latter three to attain the presidency in future years.

The President's Gavel. Even the gavel with which the Society's president conducts its meetings possesses historic significance.

On November 13, 1974, Mrs. Armistead presented the Society with a gavel made of wood salvaged from the Lincoln bedroom in the White House during the 1950 renovation. The gavel was given in memory of her husband, Robert Morris Armistead, a charter member of this society.

Balancing the Books. When the first treasurer, William W. Huffman, presented his first report on September 15, 1964, dues had been received from twelve members and the Society had a balance on hand of \$75. Within four months \$1,488 was on hand. In

response to a question from the floor at one of the first public meetings, Dr. Bell pledged that money on hand would be used "wisely and towards the aims of the Society."

Provisions were made for an annual external audit. A tax-exemption number was secured from the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Huffman regularly reported the Society's solvency at the semi-annual membership meetings until he left Staunton in 1970 for employment elsewhere.

Harry E. Baylor, the second treasurer, served for three years, pursued fiscal responsibility, and convinced the members in 1972 that an internal audit by Board members was preferable to the more expensive procedure of hiring an outside accountant.

Mrs. Claude P. Smith succeeded Mr. Baylor and served from 1973 to 1976, effecting important savings and wise investments. The present treasurer, Layton W. Yancey, took office in 1976 and has consistently retained the confidence of the membership.

The systematic, businesslike approach of these four individuals has made it possible for the Society to function smoothly throughout the years, conducting its affairs in a professional manner with no hint of financial impropriety.

Letters and Minutes. Much of the Society's success and continuity depended on the efforts of its various recording and corresponding secretaries and their respective assistants throughout the first twenty years. Two charter members, Mrs. Robert Morris Armistead and Elizabeth H. Perry, contributed immensely to the organization in these important areas.

Mrs. Armistead, the only person to hold office in the Society continuously since its beginning, served as corresponding secretary (1967-69), assistant corresponding secretary (1969-73), recording secretary (1976-77), and assistant recording secretary (1977-present).

Miss Perry, during fifteen years of uninterrupted service in office, was recording secretary (1964-73), assistant recording secretary (1973-77), and assistant corresponding secretary (1977-79).

Others who served as corresponding secretary included Mrs. William G. Kable II (1969-71), Col. Roy D. Ridgway (1971-72), Mary Jane Matthews Dull (1972-74), Mrs. Ernest W. Hutton (1974-77), and Mrs. Harry D. Hevener (1978-79). Since 1979 Mary Kathryn Blackwell has served as corresponding secretary with no assistant and since 1977 Mrs. A. C. Hankla, Jr., has been recording secretary.

The growth and health of the organization as a whole is perhaps the only monument to the excellence of the corresponding secretaries; but the Society's minutes, complete and detailed, are a special tribute to the attention, diligence, and expertise of the recording secretaries. These minutes are an invaluable source of relevant information on historical research and related activity during the past twenty years in Augusta County. They should be indexed and reproduced for safekeeping in the Society's archives and in the local libraries. They merit publication.

Where We Met. For the first five years the Society's public membership meetings were held in Staunton, all but two of them at Mary Baldwin College.

In May 1970 the first membership meeting was held outside the county seat (at Waynesboro's Westminster Presbyterian Church), and two years later the membership met for the first time in the county itself (at Woodrow Wilson High School near Fishersville).

Later, John Lewis Junior High School in Staunton was generally chosen for the November meeting, and churches (Trinity Episcopal in Staunton, Grace Lutheran in Waynesboro, and Tinkling Spring Presbyterian in Fishersville) hosted the spring meetings.

In the last few years a practice has been followed of accepting invitations from various county churches, and the Society's recent hosts have included Bethel Presbyter-

ian near Greenville, faithful Tinkling Spring, Trinity Lutheran near Crimora, Hebron Presbyterian near Swoope, and Finley Memorial Presbyterian at Stuarts Draft.

The host congregations obviously take pleasure in extending their hospitality to the Society. The opportunity to see firsthand various outlying areas of the county appeals to the members.

Equally important, the Society and its work is better advertised by this arrangement. New memberships result from every public meeting.

Speakers and Programs. From the first, efforts were made to obtain original, highly-qualified speakers for the two public meetings the Society held each year.

Dr. Bell established this precedent when he secured Mr. Tams for the first public meeting, establishing standards of dignity, humor, and scholarship that became the norms for the organization during its first twenty years.

Program committee chairmen through the years included Fitzhugh Elder, Jr., Dr. Patricia Menk, Dr. Mary Swan Carroll, Mrs. John M. Dunlap, Jr., Dr. Marshall M. Brice, Mary Kathryn Blackwell, Mrs. Thomas W. Mehler, Mrs. Charles L. Zakaib, Mrs. E. Theodore Webb, and the present chairman, Edgar R. Coiner. For most of this period the entire Board of Directors has constituted the program committee.

A charter member faithful in attendance over the past twenty years might well recall excellent programs on a broad array of topics.

Facets of Augusta County itself occupied many of the speakers, among them Dr. Marshall M. Brice on its Civil War years, Dr. Howard M. Wilson on its relation to the Revolution, Colonel Howard A. McCord on its Indian relics and archaeology, engineer-cartographer John S. Hale on its Beverly Manor, Richard M. Hamrick on its old mills, Dr. Randolph Shields on its eighteenth-century physicians, William H. Parsons on its geology, Dr. Donald Jackson on George Washington's surveying in the county, Dr. Richard K. McMasters on Colonel James Patton and early county settlement, Rev. Walter M. McCracken on its militia from Colonial days to the present, Rev. Harry G. Coiner and Rev. Jon T. Diefenthaler on its early Lutherans, and C. Gordon Patterson and E. D. McClure, Jr., on its thriving Stuarts Draft area.

Aspects of the county seat were treated by numerous speakers, including Martha Dabney Jones on Stuart Hall's proud history, attorney Archibald G. Robertson on the Stuart family of Staunton, educator Arthur R. Ware, Jr., on black education in Staunton, Scott Harris on the Stonewall Brigade Band, and curators Robert Jones and Thomas Hartig on the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace at various periods in its development and restoration.

Waynesboro was the focus of two speakers. Librarian Dorothy Anne Reinbold presented her scholarly audio-visual depiction of the city's history, and Kevin Cunningham described the 1865 Civil War battle named for the place.

Neighboring Albemarle provided three programs. Dr. Frederick D. Nichols described post-Jefferson domestic architecture in Virginia's piedmont. Monticello curator James Bear spoke on Thomas Jefferson and the ladies. Legendary Charlottesville attorney Bernard P. Chamberlain successfully took the entire county of Albemarle for his topic.

On two occasions Rockingham County supplied our speakers. Dr. John L. Stewart described the Pennsylvania Germans in the Shenandoah Valley. Martha Caldwell, Caroline Marshall, and Robert Swank recounted their successful efforts to obtain landmark status for Singer's Glen.

Restoration and preservation topics presented to the Society included programs by Dr. James H. Druff (the Stribling manuscripts uncovered at Western State Hospital), Mrs. W. J. Barrow (early document restoration), Dr. Robert A. Rutland (his editorship of the James Madison papers), Dr. Raymond F. Pisney (historic preservation in America), Dr. James B. Patrick (restoring Staunton's Stuart House and cataloging its new-found manuscripts), and Mrs. Karl H. Maier (care and treatment of historic cemeteries and old gravestones).

Fascinating but difficult to classify were Dr. Robert Gordon Kent's program on Scotland, Irvin Rosen's hands-on discourse on early tools and their uses, Howard Newlon's discussion of early transportation in Virginia, Paul Shue's evening of Virginia railroad lore in story and song, Jack Jeffers' photographic opening of our "Windows to the Blue Ridge."

Old homes and domestic architecture were popular subjects. Calder Loth spoke on Gothic architecture in Virginia. Gerald E. Jacques detailed the National Park Service's efforts to restore the mansion and outbuildings at Warwickton in Hidden Valley.

On three occasions the landmark committee presented different slide programs on early Augusta County homes. Later, Ann McCleary of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission summarized her own three-year survey of historic county homes, part of which was subsidized by the Society.

Going Places. In the early years officers and directors of the Society made great efforts to spread its reputation throughout historical circles and to ensure that it was represented at appropriate gatherings outside the county.

The Society affiliated itself with the American Association of State and Local History, and members regularly attended the national meetings of that organization.

In 1968 the Society participated in the Shenandoah Valley Folklore Society's tremendously successful arts and crafts festival in Harrisonburg. Thousands of visitors praised the Society's exhibition, arranged by the archives committee centered on a Victorian Christmas tree, decorated with ornaments from that era.

These early contacts with other historical groups were important in bringing to the new Society the professionalism its directors were seeking. Harry L. Nash, Jr., Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr, Dr. Patricia Menk, Elizabeth H. Perry, Col. Harry Winston Holt and others were extraordinary ambassadors of good will for the new Augusta County organization.

Augusta County Bibliography. Dr. Herbert S. Turner agreed in 1966 to compile a bibliography of historical data on Augusta County. The project evoked keen enthusiasm from the Board and was publicized in *Staunton News-Leader*. The public was invited to submit references to source materials in private hands so that they might be included along with known public items.

Within three years Dr. Turner reported that he had 400 index cards in his bibliography and was still adding to it on a regular basis. The Society voted to provide triplicate copies of the file—one for its archives and one each for the libraries in Staunton and Waynesboro.

Dr. Turner continued working on the project until his death in late 1976. The original file remains in the archives. Later the Society voted to provide copies to the Mary Baldwin College library and the Augusta County public library, and today the extremely important reference source may be consulted by the public at any of the four repositories.

Upholding the Landmarks. Despite the limitations imposed on it by lack of an endowment, the Society nonetheless rallied citizens to action whenever threats to historic structures came to its attention.

As early as 1964 the Board investigated the possibility of establishing Society headquarters at Dr. Alexander Humphrey's office, a small building crowded on the Stonewall Jackson School site on Staunton's West Beverley Street. Such a use was not feasible, but members watched over the structure with care until the emergence of the Historic Staunton Foundation seemed to guarantee its protection.

A 1969 appeal from Robert and Ray Earhart, members of Old Province Presbyterian Church near Spottswood, asked Society assistance in encouraging the congregation to undertake an authentic restoration of its 1742 original building which had been damaged severely by fire. The Society responded with an eloquent appeal penned by Dr. Turner. Enthusiastically, the congregation replied that it planned to hire an architect and restore the old sanctuary correctly.

Members of the Society were asked to be on the alert to save any landmarks that might be in danger. "The Society," noted the Board, "is deeply interested in original landmarks."

This interest applied likewise to humbler edifices. The Board lamented the encroaching development around Waynesboro's first Methodist church, a long structure converted to warehouse purposes but still relatively safe. More successful were vigorous efforts to save the Cabell log cabin on Staunton's East Beverley Street when it was acquired by the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind in a campus expansion of that institution.

A keen disappointment was the Society's 1972 effort to save the old Coiner house, a circa 1800 brick structure on the site chosen by Augusta Expo for its development near Fishersville. A well-publicized meeting between Expo officials and Society officers exuded mutual understanding of the respective goals of the two organizations. But the house was in poor repair. The Society had no funds to offer towards its restoration, and the Expo directors saw little incentive to alter their plans for demolishing it. The house was razed the following year.

Joining the regional efforts to save the Green Springs area of Louisa County from state penitentiary development, the Society adopted a moving plea to Governor-Elect Mills Godwin in 1973. Petitions protesting the prison location there were signed by many at one of the Society's membership meetings.

Closer home, the Board educated itself on state plans for the historically significant buildings at the old Western State Hospital site. Likewise, road widening in front of Walnut Grove, the Archibald Stuart homestead near Waynesboro's southern city limits, prompted Society directors to join utility and highway department personnel for on-site inspections aimed at preserving the trees and the overall quality of that landmark's setting.

For years the Society decried the lack of official attention given Stone Fort, the home of Revolutionary War patriot Zechariah Johnston, now owned by the Grayson Grove family. The Society focused public attention on Stone Fort in a comprehensive *Bulletin* article and undertook efforts to obtain recognition for the structure from the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and the National Register of Historic Places.

Restoring Public Records. Taking their cue from earlier work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society's early directors subsidized the restoration of various pre-Revolutionary county records.

Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr prepared five volumes of the County Court executive minutes, ordinary bonds, wills, and administrative estate papers covering the 1745-1776 period. At the Society's expense these treasures were professionally restored, preserved, bound, and returned to the courthouse for reference.

Mrs. Kerr's untimely death brought the project to a virtual standstill, but gradually it was resumed by Mrs. William Bushman and others.

Housing the Archives. Hardly had the Society been organized than the president reported that "there was material available which was ready for storage." The need of a place to house the archives was immediate and difficult to resolve.

Before the first public meeting, Mrs. Kerr and Mary Greer had presented the Society with some Confederate money, probably the very first gift the archives received.

From the first the Staunton public library expressed interest in housing the collection. Alderman Library at the University of Virginia offered temporary storage.

At the first public meeting in November 1964, Dr. Wilson announced the Society's first major accession. This was the gift by Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hoffman of the papers of the late Kelly W. Trimble, consisting of voluminous manuscripts representing an engineer-genealogist's exacting work on early settler families and their lands in Augusta County and particularly in the old Beverly Manor land grant. At the same time, a file

cabinet was purchased, placed in the Staunton public library, and used to make more readily available genealogical data from the Society's collection.

Fitzhugh Elder, Jr., offered the Society the use of a walk-in safety vault in his law office in the Staunton Masonic Building. This secure repository was kept available through his generosity until his retirement from law practice in 1979.

In 1965 many early manuscripts from the Annetine Crawford Estate were given to the organization, and a decision was made to list the accessions received on a semi-annual basis in the program announcements sent to members.

The archivists were early faced with the dilemma of what to do with "white elephants." Dr. Wilson urged the Board not to accept "junk," but the problem of deciding just how discriminating the Society should be was reflected in one 1966 motion that "anything connected with the families of Augusta County should be accepted by the Society."

In 1967 Mrs. Edward L. Parker introduced the practice of lending early documents on a permanent basis. Two years later the Staunton Area Ministerial Association became the first of several local organizations to store its own archival material with the Society.

Through the years a plethora of items related to the county's histories has been given and duly recorded in the accession book: These items include early histories, valuable books, manuscripts, snapshot albums, school group pictures, genealogies, and even a piece of wood from the old Staunton library.

In the meanwhile Staunton's library addition was well under construction, and a room in its basement was set aside for Society use. The possibility of occupying this room brought great enthusiasm from the Board, and plans were made for careful furnishing of the room. Mrs. Francis Figgatt had donated a 1790 secretary desk of county origin and an antique piasafe to the Society, and it was hoped that these pieces could be used in the room. When the new library was opened, locked glass cases and steel cabinets were purchased by the Society to house items from the archives in the new building.

By 1974 Mr. Hamrick lamented the confused state of the archives due to the division of material between the library and the vault in Mr. Elder's office. Lack of a permanent home, he felt, was dissuading potential donors from giving their treasures to the Society.

Dr. Wilson stressed to the membership in 1975 that the Society was in a receptive mood and that material deposited in the archives would be accorded fire-proof, theft-proof storage. In November of that year the list of donations to the archives was longer than ever.

The reputation of the Society as a willing protector for archival material was never more clearly recognized than in 1977 when members of the Historic Staunton Foundation rescued valuable city records that had been discarded in a Staunton City Hall housekeeping. These records were presented to the Society, indexed, added to the archives, and are presently protected in the Masonic Temple.

By 1978 the bulk of the archives had grown to such proportions that it could not be housed in Mr. Elder's safe. Additional storage space was rented from the Staunton Masonic Temple for \$25 a month.

On Mr. Elder's retirement in 1979, it was necessary to move the papers housed in his safe to other fireproof storage in the Masonic Temple. Mr. Hamrick, wearing dual hats as Society archivist and Masonic Temple manager, arranged for new space to be made available. Locked fireproof cabinets were purchased, and a more satisfactory solution to the archives problem had been found.

Clearly, friends and members of the Society have not forgotten that one of the most compelling motives prompting the very founding of the Society was the need to create a permanent repository for archival materials relating to the county's history.

Archivists. Archivists of the Society have been Dr. Howard M. Wilson (1964-67), Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr (1967-70), Dr. James E. Sprunt (1970-74), and Richard M. Hamrick (1974-present).

Dr. Patricia Menk served as associate archivist (1967-67), and that title was not used again until 1979 when Mrs. William L. Davis became associate archivist for a year. Since 1980 Mrs. Charles H. Middendorf has held this position.

Dr. Franklin M. Hanger (1966-67), Dr. Herbert S. Turner (1967-70), Mrs. William S. Moffett (1967), Mrs. William Whiting Moore (1970-71), and Mary McKim McCue (1976-79) all served as assistant archivists.

Others who have served on the archives committee from time to time include William B. Alwood III, Harry L. Nash, Jr., Col. Roy D. Ridgway, and Mrs. William Bushman.

Indexing the Collection. Early in 1964 Dr. Turner urged the Society to maintain a current index of its archives. This was not accomplished, and as the collection grew through the years, the keen memory of Richard M. Hamrick became the best source of information as to what items comprised the collection and where they were located.

During her presidency Mrs. Bushman charged Mary McKim McCue, an interested and capable member, with the task of indexing the archives; and in October, 1977, the Board received with gratitude a complete card index of the first thirteen years of acquisitions. Miss McCue acknowledged the editorial assistance of Frances Greer Brown on this important project, which has since been regularly maintained by the archivists.

Looking for a Home. Aside from concern over a suitable place to house its archives, the Society has given relatively little attention to suggestions that it find itself a permanent headquarters or home. Nonetheless, through the years the directors have addressed this long-range need from time to time, albeit so far without success.

In September, 1964, the Board discussed the feasibility of acquiring the old stone house south of Greenville at the junction of Routes 340 and 11 and restoring the same as a gift shop and historical repository. Soon afterwards, this so-call Hessian house was restored and became the center of a successful motel complex.

By 1969 the archives had grown so extensive that Mrs. Armistead longed for the day when the Society had a new home and could display its acquisitions at an open house. The next year Dr. Sprunt urged the directors to mount a full-scale financial campaign to finance the acquisition of a permanent home, but the Board realistically and reluctantly declined Staunton's offer the same year to let it move the historic Sears house to another site for Society use. The project, concluded the directors, was simply beyond the organization's means.

Again in 1970, in response to an official inquiry, the Board addressed the question of establishing a permanent headquarters and voted to go on record as being willing to accept a suitable home if one were donated or left to the group by will. In 1978 the Board investigated the possibility of acquiring the abandoned C. & O. Railway station for Society use, but this proved impractical.

Lack of a permanent headquarters has not muted the voice of the Society or rendered it ineffective. It has kept many of the acquisitions from public view and rendered it difficult for scholars and historians to use some of the materials in the collection. Some day, perhaps, the directors hope to have a permanent home; but for the present the Society has other work to accomplish.

Showing the Slides. A request from the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission for the Society to assist in updating the survey of some forty-two Staunton-Augusta County-Waynesboro landmarks launched the local organization on what became one of its most popular projects. In late 1967 Mrs. William Bushman and Joseph B. Yount III were named co-chairmen of a Landmarks Committee to provide the Commission with the assistance required.

Soon volunteer photographers—William B. Alwood III, David Bushman, Frank G. Bushman, William H. Bushman, Walter Hickok, R. Fontaine McPherson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Yarrow—were fanning out across the county. The project was expanded. Color slides and brief histories were taken at every site. The Society's May, 1969, meeting featured a program of slides depicting dozens of houses built before 1860. It was a remarkable success.

At this time Mrs. Bushman assumed sole chairmanship of the project. She expanded the photographic schedule to include the remote areas of the county. Simultaneously, she began volunteer efforts as Society goodwill ambassador, carrying her slide presentation to every organization that asked to see it.

The results were astonishing. Nothing before had brought so much favorable attention to the Society. In six months she had presented the slides seventeen times. A year later a second series of slides was ready, and the demand for programs remained unabated. By then she had presented it thirty-two times.

The photographers kept working. By early 1972 over 155 houses had been so chronicled. A year later the Board adopted a policy of lending the slides with taped commentary to area schools. Still the demand for bookings continued, and Mrs. Bushman had soon carried the program from Charlottesville to Luray.

More people probably heard about the Augusta County Historical Society at one of these slide showings than from any other source. Certainly, the increased publicity led to an increase in Society membership. By the end of twenty years the slides had been featured in no less than 100 programs and constituted one of the Society's most valuable assets.

It was inevitable that the success of this venture would lead the Board to contemplate publishing a book on old Augusta County houses. From 1969 onward this topic was frequently discussed, but the continuing frenzy of the slide-showing schedule and the possibility of competing with other publications being sponsored by the Society left the accomplishment of this objective to the future.

Through the years the Landmark Committee has been chaired by Mrs. William Bushman, Dr. James E. Patrick, Mrs. Silva E. Clem, and for the last year by Ann McLeary. Prior to his untimely death, George T. Yarrow was a faithful member of this committee.

Publicity. Publicizing the Society's activities has required painstaking work since the beginning. The Staunton and Waynesboro newspapers seemed eager to publish information on the organization's meetings and publications, and at least two area radio stations (WTON and WANV) have offered to broadcast the semi-annual programs from time to time.

In 1969 responsibility for publicity was placed under a specific committee, on which the following have served: Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt, Thomas Harry, Jr., Mrs. Maurice E. Weschler, Mrs. Richard F. McPherson, Mrs. Clyde M. Lambert, Charles P. Blackley, Richard D. Hamilton, Joseph F. Moyer, John M. McChesney, Mrs. A. R. Hull, and the present co-chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. Newton W. Kidd.

A Memorial for the Founder. Dr. Richard P. Bell III died in 1969, and at once the Society began receiving memorial donations in his name. The genuine sorrow of the membership at the death of the Society's founder was well-expressed in a memorial tribute prepared by Dr. Marshall M. Brice and published in the *Bulletin*.

Immediately the president, Dr. Sprunt, designated a committee to select an appropriate memorial to Dr. Bell. Its members, all of whom had worked with the founder since the Society's inception, included Mrs. Robert M. Armistead, Mrs. Beirne J. Kerr, Harry L. Nash, Jr., Elizabeth H. Perry, and Dr. Herbert S. Turner.

After concerned deliberation, Mr. Nash and his committee recommended the purchase of a bound collection of *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* to be added to the Society's archives and placed in the Staunton public library as a tribute to

Dr. Bell. The Society unanimously approved the choice, authorized the additional funds necessary from the treasury, and in May, 1972, notified Mrs. Bell and her family of the gift.

Tending the Glebe. In May 1970 the Society agreed to take responsibility for caring for Augusta County's historic Glebe Cemetery near Swoope. For forty years this duty had been performed by the Colonel Thomas Hughart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, but lack of funds and the virtual nonexistence of an access road to the graveyard had brought little success in restoring the eighteenth century stones and graves. Formal custodianship of the county-owned site was transferred to the Society in 1971, but a year later Dr. James Sprunt lamented the "melancholy state of the overgrown area" and urged the Society to action.

On several occasions, funds (\$200 and \$600) were allotted to caring for the site. Spraying weedkiller, clearing brush, and even some fence repair soon consumed the appropriations. The brush grew back rapidly, and difficulty of access across the privately-owned surrounding land made it difficult for the Society to keep ahead of nature's incursions.

Officers and Board members visited the Glebe on October 12, 1972, as a group; and ten years later Society efforts led to the Cemetery's being added to the Virginia Register of Historic Landmarks.

After Dr. Sprunt's death, Mrs. James B. Patrick assumed responsibility for this aspect of the Society's work. She succeeded in enlisting the support of youth organizations and at times of volunteer prison details to keep the weeds and undergrowth in check. Her enthusiasm for the project rivaled Dr. Sprunt's and brought credit to the Society.

John Lewis, Settler. Since 1966, when it successfully recommended that Staunton's new junior high school be named for John Lewis, leader of the original settlement, the Society has been keenly aware of its responsibility to promote appreciation for the role played by this early leader in the development of the county.

In 1968 Board member Ronald Steffey moved the establishment of a John Lewis committee to stimulate appreciation of Staunton's first settler. The Society enthusiastically backed his endeavors, and a marker and access road to the long-neglected gravesite were secured. Mr. Steffey's history classes from John Lewis Junior High School maintained the gravesite and cleared the path for several years. By 1969 the 11-point program was essentially complete, and the ensuing publicity led to the annual Settlers' Day promotional celebration held each May in Staunton.

In 1976 Mrs. Richard F. McPherson urged the Society to accept responsibility for the upkeep of the John Lewis gravesite, but the Board declined, feeling that the Lewis descendants should undertake that burden.

Recording Epitaphs. Since 1970 the Society has been recording inscriptions from tombstones in the old cemeteries of the county. Members were asked to supply information on small family and private cemeteries, and a systematic exploration of the larger local cemeteries and churchyards was undertaken. Ultimately, a complete listing for the western section of Augusta County was completed and typed for the Society. Mr. Hamrick and Mrs. Bushman worked on the editorial part of this project; and at the advice of the Virginia State Library, a final typescript of the cemetery records was prepared and copyrighted in the name of the Society.

Col. Herman Work was first chairman of the cemetery committee, and Ralph S. Coffman served with him for many years. Since 1977 Charles E. Mowry has been chairman of the committee.

Genealogical Matters. In 1968 a genealogical committee was formed with Mrs. William Bushman as chairman. The Society's policy has been to refer any inquiries for genealogical assistance to the committee.

Mrs. Bushman, a professional genealogist, served alone on the committee for many years, but was later joined by Mrs. Newton W. Kidd, a professional genealogist and active Society member from Waynesboro.

Honoring Folks. From time to time, as circumstances dictated, the Society has honored people for various contributions to its work. As early as 1969, the Board proved reluctant to give honorary memberships, preferring some other form of recognition in most cases, although exceptions were made to this policy.

Speakers were regularly given cash honoraria during the early years. After the publication of *Great Valley Patriots* and the reissuance of Hotchkiss' 1885 *Atlas*, these volumes were used for such purpose with regularity.

Occasionally, a particularly generous gift to the archives, such as Robert Lockridge's donation of a signed Grandma Moses picture and numerous valuable manuscripts, was recognized with a year's honorary membership. Those who contributed services to special Society projects were likewise honored from time to time.

Dr. Richard P. Bell III, the founder, was voted to permanent membership on the Board itself in 1969, the only person ever to be so honored.

In 1971 the Board voted that future donors of sums in excess of membership dues be designated as contributing members.

In 1975 the Board adopted guidelines for giving honorary life membership in the Society; and as a result of their work on *Great Valley Patriots*, Mrs. William Bushman and Dr. James Sprunt were so honored. The next year Waynesboro attorney Humes J. Franklin, Jr., received the same award for his gift of legal services, and Augusta County historian Paul C. Shirey was likewise honored in 1977.

A unique bestowal of honorary charter membership was given in 1983 to life member Joseph B. Yount III, whose service on active duty as a U. S. Army officer in 1964 prevented him from receiving his copy of Dr. Bell's first letter of invitation and from learning of the Society in time to become a charter member.

Towards the Bicentennial. The opportunity for the Society to sponsor a worthwhile Bicentennial project came in 1972, when Dr. James Sprunt proposed that the group underwrite the publication of a book focusing on the contributions made by the Valley people before and during the Revolution.

Dr. Howard M. Wilson wrote the book, *Great Valley Patriots*, with research assistance from Mrs. William Bushman and others, and it proved to be a major contribution to broadening the public's knowledge of the valley's role in the Revolution.

Financing the project was possible because of the determined effort of Dr. Sprunt and his Bicentennial Committee of Dr. Marshall M. Brice, Mrs. Bushman, Richard M. Hamrick, Mrs. Harry D. Hevener, J. Ellison Loth, Gifford M. Mabie, Mrs. Thomas W. Mehler, and John M. McChesney, Jr.

Raising the money for *Great Valley Patriots* was a major undertaking. In the first fifteen months only \$2,465 was raised from member donations. Dr. James E. Murphy lent an additional \$1,000 to buttress \$2,000 advanced by the Society. Both the Augusta County Board of Supervisors and the Staunton Bicentennial Commission donated \$1,500 to the project. Harry E. Baylor, Jr. served as Bicentennial Project treasurer.

In August 1975 the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration in Washington awarded the Society a \$5,000 grant for the project. This encouraged the membership to make additional contributions resulting in funding the total \$22,324 budget.

The manuscript, typed gratuitously by Mary Kathryn Blackwell and reviewed by an editorial committee headed by Dr. Turner, was published in October 1976. Response was excellent. At the November 8 membership meeting that year Dr. Wilson proudly autographed copies of the book beneath the Virginia Bicentennial flag. It was a day long in coming.

National Recognition. One year later the Society received national recognition for its work in sponsoring the writing and publication of *Great Valley Patriots*. This recognition came in the form of a certificate of commendation—one of only eighty-nine presented across the nation—from the prestigious American Association for State and Local History.

Dr. Raymond F. Pisney, executive director of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation and president of the Virginia History and Museums Federation, had nominated the book for the award. He was accorded the honor of making the presentation.

Reprinting the Atlas. For years the 1885 *Illustrated Atlas of Augusta County* with maps by Jed Hotchkiss and text by Joseph A. Waddell had been a priceless heirloom in county homes, rarely coming on the market at estate auctions and then only for a prohibitive price. A fine copy was presented to the Society by Clarke Worthington, Jr., in 1972. Eight years later, the Society published a handsome reprint. Most of the three printings were quickly sold. The reprint filled a definite need for scholars, libraries, and laymen alike. The venture, directed by a committee of Mrs. William Bushman, Richard M. Hamrick, and Layton W. Yancey, yielded a substantial profit for the Society's future projects.

Oddly enough, the popularity of the reprinted *Atlas* seemed to drive up the value of the original 1885 volume. A \$300 pre-reprint sale figure for that edition soared to \$625 at an estate sale in Mount Crawford in 1981. Most people were content to own the Society's \$15 reprint edition.

A New County History. As early as 1965, the Board had discussed the need for an accurate and up-to-date history of Augusta County. Not much was accomplished on this project until 1981, when the Board employed Dr. Richard K. McMasters to write such a history.

A committee consisting of Mrs. William Bushman, Edgar R. Coiner, Richard M. Hamrick, Walter L. Hickok, John M. McChesney, Jr., Mrs. James B. Patrick, Mrs. E. Theodore Webb, Layton W. Yancey and Mrs. Charles L. Zakaib worked closely with the author. Publication of the volume was scheduled for the spring of 1985.

Sponsoring the Magna Carta. In 1982 the Society joined several other groups in sponsoring the display of an original manuscript of the Magna Carta at Trinity Episcopal Church in Staunton. President John M. McChesney, Jr., and other officers of the Society participated in ceremonies welcoming several thousand visitors who came to view this priceless relic of freedom during its display in the county.

Punch and Cookies. From the beginning, the Society's semi-annual membership meetings have closed with a reception and refreshments. At first this was the responsibility of the officers, but by 1970 a permanent refreshment committee was established. Later, when meetings were held at various churches throughout the county, the church members often provided the refreshments.

The opportunity for good nourishment and good fellowship greatly enhanced the meetings. From time to time traditions developed, such as the long-standing favorite menu of ginger snaps and cider for fall meetings, introduced by Mrs. W. G. Kable II in 1973. Perhaps most memorable of all was the great Bicentennial cake served at the May, 1976, meeting at Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church. The cake, baked by Board Member Mrs. Harry D. Hevener and others, was in the form of a replica of the historic church itself, standing lifelike in its colorful icing.

The Augusta Historical Bulletin. Nothing has epitomized the Society's quest for excellence more than the forty issues of its *Augusta Historical Bulletin*. Valued by historians, enjoyed by the casual reader, this publication has maintained its original format but incorporated many improvements in content over the years.

The first publications committee—Dr. Marshall M. Brice, Dr. James Sprunt, Mrs. Leland C. Brown, Mrs. George V. Bernard, Mrs. John W. Bowditch, Thomas Harry, Jr.

and Dr. Daniel W. Pemberton—strove for precision and readability in the publication. The standards they set were followed faithfully and improved upon by the three successive *Bulletin* editors.

Mrs. Silva E. Clem guided half of the first sixteen issues of the *Bulletin* from manuscript to publisher, only receiving recognition as editor with the eleventh issue. From 1972 to 1975 William H. B. Thomas served as editor. Mrs. William Bushman succeeded him and continues to bear responsibility for the high quality of the publication at the present time.

Many of the original programs presented to the Society's membership have been published in the *Bulletin*. In addition, archival material of importance to historians and genealogists has appeared in print for the first time in the publication. Series of articles on Augusta County towns and villages, as well as on the county's landmark homes, continue to delight readers. The first forty issues contained a total of nearly two hundred articles.

In 1977 Research Publications of Woodbridge, Connecticut, received the Board's permission to add the *Bulletin* to their catalog of available microfilm on Virginia county and regional history. Librarians as distant as Texas and California had become regular subscribers.

In October 1978, when the University of London ordered back issues for its collection, Mrs. Armistead exclaimed in the minutes, "We are coming of age."

In Retrospect. A review of the Society's first twenty years makes it obvious that the work is only beginning. Projects for the future abound. First and foremost, of course, the excellent publications and popular programs must continue. Likewise, the Society must maintain its responsibility with respect to preserving archival material. A permanent home for the organization and its valuable collections must be found. The good fellowship and pleasant camaraderie characteristic of the members must be promoted.

There are new ventures to consider. As long ago as 1976, Larry Muzzy suggested that a junior organization be established to allow high school students to work in tandem with the Society on projects of mutual interest. In 1982 the Stonewall Brigade Band requested the Society to assume responsibility for the extensive memorabilia that the band has collected for over a century. This request is now under committee study. The Staunton Military Academy Alumni Association has urged the Society to acquire a headquarters near the former SMA campus and assume guardianship of the valuable trophies, photographs and other records preserving the long heritage of that great institution.

These are but a few of the broad range of expanding possibilities challenging the membership of the Society today and tomorrow. As for the past record, though it spans only twenty years, it is impressive to behold.

Success is difficult to analyze, but certainly there are obvious reasons for what the Augusta County Historical Society has achieved. It has given welcome to all who shared its aims. It has recognized its limitations, while striving to expand its capabilities.

Through the years, whether they were cutting weeds at the Glebe, scrubbing tombstones in some abandoned graveyard, sorting papers in the archives, hearing good speakers talk on relevant subjects, or working in hundreds of ways to promote appreciation of our local heritage, the members of the Society have seemed happy together in doing what they are doing. Surely there could be no greater incentive for participation in an organization than that.

Foreword

For a long, long time, in fact since 1732, Augusta County has been accumulating historical data. Scattered here and there, in one place or another, much of the information, books, articles or anything which contributes to the cultural past, has slipped through our fingers, deposited elsewhere, or most important for our future growth and development, placed in some attic or garret where it has been forgotten or disregarded. We know that these items exist; and in our first year of being as the Augusta County Historical Society, the slow but steady response of the public to our archivists' requests is showing the need for our existence. We are off to a good start.

These memorabilia will be catalogued and stored in a safe place, with fire-proof protection; they will also be available for those who wish to have access to them. Necessarily valuable documents and the like must be protected from pilfering and thieving; so it is appropriate to say that the public will have access to them with supervision.

Let me add here, that any items may be "donated" on an indefinite loan basis. How much safer are they in the hands of the Society than in some drawer or on some shelf at home? We would say a great deal safer. It is an obvious truth that not every generation of any family will be interested in such historical data; therefore through neglect, fire, or other wasteful means, these items may disappear entirely. Of course the emphasis on indefinite loans is not meant to discourage outright gifts; they will be most certainly appreciated.

The above remarks may seem to have little to do with the following address by Mr. W. Purviance Tams, Jr., but it is such delightful reminiscences as his that stimulate our Society into being ever mindful of the past, and in collecting such information and data for Augusta County's past, present, and future. There is no one living today whom I consider more qualified to present us with fact and legend to give impetus to this organization. It is not important which legend is correct such as which weapon John Lewis used, a sword or shillelagh, when he "slew the Irish lord", nor which markers were used in the original Beverley Manor tract, lead or stone, but it is important to know

why and when settlers first came here and that the land was surveyed and marked for William Beverley.

Let us be ever mindful that history is *today*, and although some members of our Society hold that they are "newcomers" because their families arrived here in "recent times", perhaps after the Civil War, or in this our twentieth century, there are any number of these individuals who will go down in the annals as contributors to Augusta County History as much as those of "olden times".

It is with great pleasure and unrestrained pride that we herewith present the first publication and address of the Augusta County Historical Society. I, as president, want to thank all those who have given of their time and effort to the Society. It has been an intensely cooperative venture on the part of everyone concerned.

RICHARD P. BELL, III
President

Recollections of Augusta County

*Address of Mr. William Purviance Tams,
Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Augusta County
Historical Society, at Mary Baldwin College,
Staunton, Virginia, Monday, November 9, 1964*

Mr. President, Members of the Augusta County Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The first I heard of this society several months ago, when I was over here, my cousin, Dr. Bell, told me that they were going to organize it; and turning to me, he said very earnestly, "I wish you were still living."* I knew I was old, but I did not think I was dead till he voiced that opinion. That was my first connection with this society, and it a little bit prejudiced me, as you might understand.

But speaking seriously, it is always a pleasure to me to come back here to Staunton, to Augusta County, where I was born and bred. I think you can say about people like myself—Virginians who have lived most of their lives elsewhere—to paraphrase Kipling slightly,

"The men that breed from her, they traffic up and down,
But cling to the old State's hem, as a child to its mother's
gown;
Praising her where she stands, all other States beyond,
Making her mere breathed name their bond upon their
bond."

Feeling that way, you probably wonder how I came to leave Virginia. Well, as Kingsley's little verse says,

"When all the world is young, lad,
And all the grass is green;
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day."

So sixty years ago, I left this community and have lived the rest of my life in West Virginia, where I made a place for

*Some listeners thought Dr. Bell said "I wish you were still living here!"

myself, and friends. But as someone has said, "A man may marry a wife, but that is no reason why he should forget the old mother that bore him." However, you did not come here to listen to my history but the history of Augusta County, which I will try to get to.

The first people that lived in Augusta County, of course, came here somewhere between a couple of thousand and twenty-five thousand years ago. The last ice age was coming to an end about twenty-five thousand years ago, and at that time the large ice cap over the North Pole, the Arctic Sea, Greenland, and most of Canada had absorbed so much of the water of the ocean that the sea level was three hundred feet lower than it is now and the land was about a hundred feet higher. That left a land bridge between Asia and North America. As the animals that were evolved first in this country—the camel, the horse, and the ancestor of the elephant—moved northwestward at the foot of the melting icecap of that age, a group of primitive hunters came across from Asia to meet these animals, and then spread all over North and South America.

These people we know as Indians. When Columbus called them Indians, it was what most of us consider a very foolish mistake. Well, they did not come from India, but they came from the same continent. In other words, Columbus was in the right church, but in the wrong pew; he did not miss it so much. These people spread all this country, and about eight hundred years ago a tribe of Siouan Indians was living in this part of America. At that time a group of very fierce warlike Indians, Iroquoian, moved out of the southern Mississippi Valley and into Georgia and North and South Carolina, and pushed these Siouan Indians out until they gave up the fight, moved down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Minnesota, where they stayed until the horses came across the plains; then they went out and became horse Indians—the Sioux Indians as we know them today.

These Iroquoian Indians, as Indians do, fought among themselves; and a large group of them broke loose and moved up through this Valley and across Pennsylvania, into middle New York, still fighting among themselves; until a prophet arose who persuaded them to establish a confederacy and quit warring with one another. Thus the Iroquoian Confederacy of Five Nations was formed. That prophet we know today as Hiawatha, although that was not his correct Indian name.

The remaining Iroquoian tribes, two of them, the Cherokees

and the Tuscaroras, stayed in Carolina and Georgia fighting among themselves. When the white settlers in Carolina attacked the Tuscarora Indians on one side, with the Cherokees fighting them on the other, the Tuscaroras gave up and moved as a tribe up through this Valley right by this place, on up across Pennsylvania, and joined their language brethren of the Iroquois Confederacy, becoming the sixth nation of the confederacy. They remained at odds with the Cherokees; and this Valley was the scene of raids back and forward between the Cherokees and the Iroquois.

In 1716, when the Tuscaroras moved up here, it was the same year that the Royal Governor, with some friends, made a de luxe trip to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with guides to show the way and woodchoppers to cut a path, and servants to put up tents, cook, feed them. When they got to the top of the mountain, they drank a dozen or more toasts, fired off any number of gun volleys to celebrate the toasts, and returned to Williamsburg. The Governor issued gold medals to each of his friends who made this perilous trip with him, with the words, *Sic juvat transcendere montes*—"Thus it rejoices to cross over the mountains."

If they had crossed over the mountains, transcended them instead of merely ascending the Blue Ridge, they would have met the Tuscaroras, very probably, going north; and they would have had other uses for their volleys rather than firing salutes to toasts.

The Valley then was open to settlement by white people. That brings us to the people of Ulster. Ulster was the north province of the four provinces of Ireland, consisting of nine counties. It had been one of the most important, if not the most important province of Ireland. It was the home of such legendary heroes as Cuchulainn, the Knights of the Red Hand, the heroes of the Ossianic legends; and most important, it was the place where St. Patrick was held, as a boy, prisoner for eight years, and returned as a missionary to Christianize Ireland. It is rather a peculiar thing that the only part of Ireland that is Protestant, and not Catholic, is the home of the Catholic saint of Ireland, because St. Patrick lived and did his work from Ulster and is buried in Ulster.

By about 1600 Ulster was almost depopulated. The Irish chiefs, fighting among themselves and fighting the British crown, had had their lands forfeited; and the last great chief, Hugh

O'Neill, raising a rebellion against James I, was captured and imprisoned in Castle Carrick Fergus, and had to forfeit the whole peninsula of North Ireland to buy his way out of imprisonment.

The Crown had made a grant to Sir Henry Chichester, and an associate, who had been prominent in the work of subduing the wild Irish, as the English called them. These two men were granted a huge tract of forfeited land by the Crown; and that and Carrick Fergus Peninsula, that remained in the Crown, constituted about four million acres of land. King James very sensibly came to the conclusion that the cheapest way to control Ireland was not to send, every ten or fifteen years, costly military expeditions to fight the natives, but to lodge a permanent garrison there that would not cost him anything, but would yield revenue and taxes.

In the same year that Jamestown was settled, 1607, the plantation of Ulster, as it was called, was begun. In the succeeding twenty years more than a hundred thousand people were moved into Ulster and settled on the depopulated land. Of these, eighty per cent were Scottish Presbyterians; the remaining twenty per cent were part English, part Welsh, and part French Huguenots. These settlers were hard-working, industrious people. They drained the bogs, they started a cattle-raising industry for beef, they raised the grain crops that were necessary, and they promoted a big wool industry, raising sheep, and shipping not only the wool but woolen cloth. Most important of all, they created a big linen industry, as Ulster was a good country for the raising of flax. In that, the French Huguenots were very useful, as they were emigrants from the continent at that time, and had been the main producers of linen in Europe.

Ulster was very prosperous for a hundred years. It survived the Cromwell period without trouble, because the inhabitants were Protestant and Cromwell did not molest them. They had some trouble when King James II was fighting King William. A terrific siege was staged against the former Derry, which, since several hundred thousand acres of the land in that vicinity had been sold to a London company, was called Londonderry, and is called that to this day, although for six hundred years it had been merely Derry.

In 1707 Ulster had a body blow: the Scots and the English united in one kingdom for the first time. Although they had the same king for a hundred years, they made the final and complete

union in 1707. The Scots drove a hard bargain. They asserted the right, with the English, to trade anywhere in the colonies or in Europe in their own bottoms, and maintained that they and the English would have the sole right to do that. The English changed that agreement by the Navigation Act of 1709, which meant that the Ulster people had no market to ship their goods to, because they had to ship to England and sell there.

As we would say today, that put Ulster into a buyer's market. They could only sell their goods to England at the price that the English set. On top of that came an even worse blow, because on settling in Ulster, the settlers had signed the normal Scottish and English lease of ninety-nine years, which is still, by the way, the normal lease in Scotland and England. In Ulster, of course, ninety-nine years after 1607, those leases began to "fall in", as the English expressed the termination of a lease, whereupon the land owners immediately doubled and tripled the rent. That, on top of a market that was a buyer's market, practically ruined Ulster. From being the most prosperous part of Great Britain, it became what we would call today—if we were hunting for votes—a depressed area. Nobody made votes by helping depressed areas in those days.

Starting immediately, Ulster began to be depopulated, and within twenty-five or thirty years more than a third of the people had left. Nearly all of them went to Pennsylvania, because the Penn heirs, or proprietors, were offering very reasonable terms for good land.

That brings us to the first settler of Augusta County, John Lewis. The tradition in the Lewis family has always been that the Lewises were originally a French Huguenot family. In 1598 Henry of Navarre, with a cynical remark that "Paris was well worth a mass", deserted his Huguenot supporters and became a pretended Catholic. A great many of his followers, distrustful of the pledge that all religions would be tolerated, moved over into England. Jean Louis, who had been an officer in Henry of Navarre's army, was one of those who moved over; he Anglicized his name to John Lewis, and became an officer in the English army in the lowlands—Holland and the Fleming country. Of his three sons, one settled in South England and became the ancestor of the Fielding Lewis family in this country; one settled in Wales and became the ancestor of the Meriwether Lewises of Albemarle; and one settled in Ulster and became the ancestor of John Lewis.

In 1728 John Lewis was in a fight with his landlord, Sir Mungo Campbell; most probably it was due to the fact that his lease had "fallen in", as the English say, and Campbell was trying to extort double or triple rent. Campbell, with some drunken followers, attacked Lewis one night, fired upon him, and wounded Lewis's invalid brother, whereupon Lewis rushed out, naturally, and ran a sword through Campbell, killing him.

He went to Lisbon, Portugal, at the advice of friends, until the matter could be investigated and his part in it found to be proper; and he was then pardoned. He came back to Ulster; but, knowing the conditions of Ulster economically and knowing that he would be pursued by the powerful family of Campbells, he very sensibly gathered his tenants and took ship to Philadelphia, crossing over to the foot of the Shenandoah River where it joins the Potomac. Here, Joist Hite, a German, was starting a colony of Pennsylvania Dutch. Lewis came on up ninety miles, to a point a mile east of Staunton, cleared the land, put in a crop with the help of his tenants; and, two years later, when he saw that he could make a success of it, he went back to Ireland and brought his family over.

In 1734 Lewis crossed the Blue Ridge and went down to Williamsburg to get a patent for the 2,000 acres that he and his tenants had cleared; and instead of getting a patent, what he got was a discovery that the Government was operated by a clique of well-to-do people in Tidewater Virginia. Instead of Lewis's getting a patent, one of the insiders, William Beverley, received a patent for 115,000 acres, which comprised about all of the Beverley Manor District today.

That area was surveyed, and lead plates were put at each corner with the initials, "W. B."—William Beverley. When I was a boy, the last of those plates was discovered down near Verona on Middle River. A freshet had undermined the bank, and two or three feet underground was unearthed the last one of those lead plates.

All that Lewis got was permission to buy from Beverley the land that he had cleared; and part of the bargain that Beverley drove with him was that within ten years he must bring a minimum of a hundred families from Ulster to settle on the Beverley Grant. Lewis had no trouble doing that, because people were going in droves out of Ulster; they were good, hard-working people, just the right type to be pioneers. They spread over the Beverley tract. Incidentally, William Beverley moved up here

three or four years later and built a house, the foundations of which were still standing when I was a boy. It was on Kalorama Street about fifty feet up from the edge of the street and about fifty feet from the beginnings of the first buildings in the Kalorama property now. There Mr. Beverley sat, to see that everybody on his land paid him the proper quit-rent or, if they had bought the land, paid him in money for it.

Lewis also helped Benjamin Borden, or Burden (the name is spelled both ways), who got a grant of a half million acres, mostly in Rockbridge and Botetourt Counties. He came to Lewis for help in getting families from Ulster over to America, and Lewis was able to help. In that group came such families as the McCormicks, whose descendants invented the reaper; the Pattons; the Prestons; the Houstons, whose great-grandson was the first president of the Republic of Texas; and many other very able people.

The county was rapidly settled. The Ulster Presbyterians had three central points—old Fort Defiance, or the Old Stone Church; Tinkling Spring; and Bethel Church. These people, being Scottish had a big cattle industry, mostly in the western part of the county; grain crops in the central part; and what we call Pennsylvania Dutch—Germans, of course—came up the Valley, and after a few years most of them settled in the South River District. They were very industrious, hard-working, good farmers who made good citizens.

The whole county prospered; and when Braddock's column marched to Pittsburgh, a great number of the Valley people joined that expedition in the Virginia companies. All of John Lewis's sons were in that march. When the Revolution came, they had a great many men to enter the service. Lewis's son, Colonel William Lewis, was a brother-in-law of General Richard Montgomery, who led the Americans in the attack on Quebec, where General Montgomery was killed. Colonel Lewis and Colonel Dan Morgan were both captured, exchanged the next year, and came back and rejoined the Virginia line.

Incidentally, William Lewis, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a medical student who married the sister of Richard Montgomery. The Montgomeries came from Scotland; two brothers in the British army were suspected of complicity in the rebellion of 1745. They escaped from Scotland and later moved over into Ireland; and one of them, with his sons and daughters, came to this country, to Philadelphia. The other brother remained in

Ireland and was the ancestor of Bernard Law Montgomery, the British general in World War II, of whom of course everyone has heard. One of the great-grandsons of Ann Montgomery, who married William Lewis, Judge John Howe Peyton, built a home in the west part of this town which is named Montgomery Hall. All of you probably know of it. He named it in honor of his great-grandmother, Ann Montgomery.

During the Revolutionary War all the Hessian prisoners were sent to the Valley or nearby, part to Winchester, a great number to Staunton, and a lesser number over to Albemarle, just west of Charlottesville. They built a great stone barracks at the entrance to Gypsy Hill Park; and they planted an orchard that was still bearing apples when I was a boy, a hundred years later. They were very industrious people, and they were put in the Valley because the Pennsylvania Dutch spoke their language, and were able to communicate with them.

Many of these people, the Hessians, stayed in this country, deciding to remain on the farms where they had worked rather than go back to Hesse Castle and be sold as soldiers in some other war by the prince there. Among those who stayed in Albemarle County was a man whose descendants are well-known in the medical world and the literary world—the Wertenbakers. They are descendants of a Hessian prisoner.

After the Revolutionary War this country continued to be prosperous and thriving. We had two people who were in the Lewis and Clark Expedition: one, Robert Frazier, was a brother of my great-grandfather, James Frazier; the other was John Coalter, whose family is still remembered in this city by the name of Coalter Street. They accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast and back. Robert Frazier came all the way back; John Coalter remained as a pioneer and hunter in the West. He was the man, by the way, who was the first white discoverer of Yellowstone Park.

Another important and well known man of that era was Dr. Ephraim McDowell, who performed on a woman, a surgical operation that had never been attempted before. I see that there are too many doctors here for me to make any attempt to describe what the operation was. I would be wrong about it surely, as a layman always is when he attempts to talk about a surgical fact. I have a picture in my mind of the poor woman laid on a kitchen table, held down by four strong men, with no anesthetic, and with knives and scalpels that had no antiseptic treatment

of any kind. Nevertheless, she must have been a very healthy woman other than for the affliction of a tumor, because she lived thirty years afterwards; and anyone who survives a surgeon for thirty years deserves a niche in the Hall of Fame. Incidentally, that operation, I understand, was described in a paper in Edinburgh, which was then and probably still is, a well known medical center in Great Britain.

The country continued to prosper; but we had no roads then, just a wheel road down the Valley and what might be called a wheel road—and a poor one—over the Blue Ridge. Any supplies that had to come in were brought from the outside by pack horses, and there was very little communication and very little liking between the Ulster-Scots—the Scotch-Irish, as we call them—on this side of the Blue Ridge in Augusta County and the people in Albemarle. Over here at that time the people in Augusta County called the people in Albemarle *Tuckahoes*. Tuckahoe is a sort of mushroom growth around the foot of oak trees which the Indians powdered up, mixed with water, and baked as a sort of substitute for bread when they could not get any meat or any other food. The implication, of course, was that, when the Augusta people called them *Tuckahoes*, they had nothing else to eat over in Albemarle except Tuckahoe.

In return, the Albemarle people called the people over here *Cohees*. That came from the fact that Scottish people, always great cattle raisers, with their Scottish pronunciation, called a cow a *Cowe*; and when they called the cows in the evening, they would yell "Cohee! Cohee!"

Incidentally, when I was in Australia several years ago, they used the *co-ee* over there. When I asked them if they knew where the cry came from, I could not find any of them who knew. They just said that it was a yell, a cry that could be heard a long way in an empty country, as of course is true; they did not know where it came from. When I was a boy, we still called Albemarle people—but in a better spirit than formerly—*Tuckahoes*, and they called us *Cohees*.

In the early 1820's roads began to be built in Virginia across the mountains. That brought in a very able man, a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, a French military engineer who had gone with Napoleon into Russia on the Russian campaign. When Napoleon came back from Elba, this lieutenant of engineers joined him again; and of course, after Waterloo, he had to leave France. He was called Claudius Crozet. The Governor of Vir-

ginia was intelligent enough to employ Crozet as chief engineer for the State. He laid out five roads across the Alleghenies, which were models in those days. The other States north and south of us readily conceded that they were the best roads over the Allegheny Mountains. It is true that the roads that go over them today are still based upon Crozet's surveys. He was not only a remarkable man; he was a member of the Board of Visitors of West Point and later a member of the VMI board. He was also the engineer who laid out the Blue Ridge tunnel for the Virginia Central Railroad.

There was no market for Augusta County farm products except what little was needed in the town of Staunton, the Deaf and Blind Institute, Western Lunatic Asylum, and the two girls' schools, Mary Baldwin Seminary and the Virginia Female Institute. In the early 1840's, there being no railway down to Harper's Ferry, a company was formed to build a macadamized road from Staunton down to Winchester to help get access to the B. & O. railroad in that area. It was a big help to the country's communication, but it was too long a haul to the railway to be of much good to Augusta County. In 1852 the Virginia Central Railway reached Staunton, completely changing the economic situation of Augusta County and Staunton. It enabled the merchants in Staunton to get goods in at a third of the cost that was involved in hiking them in by pack trains; and it enabled the farmers of Augusta County to ship their products out to the Tidewater market.

In the county the farmers, being Scotch, were too shrewd to burden themselves with Negro slaves, because they had enough intelligence to know that it was not economical to have to house, clothe, feed, and medically attend men or girls until they reached sixteen years, and then get about twenty-five years of inferior work out of them, until they had to be pensioned for the rest of their lives. They let the Albemarle people, the Tuckahoes, do that. But immediately that the railway got over here, many of the farmers hired for eight-or nine-months periods each year slaves from Albemarle, to increase their crops and to broaden the amount of acreage that they could usefully cultivate. It used to be that, about the middle of December, when the nine months ended, these slaves would assemble at the corner of Augusta and Main Streets, where the town pump then was (the foundations of it were still there when I was a boy); and the Negroes would form, with sticks and bandanna handkerchiefs,

carrying their little parcels over their shoulders, while the women bore big bundles on their heads; and they would start out in a big group, singing, marching back over to Albemarle. The town people would turn out and give them presents of tobacco and maybe a little food and a few pieces of change, because it was always a sight to see these people, as my father said, singing and marching down by the courthouse and on past the Lunatic Asylum, and down to Waynesboro and Rockfish Gap.

Then 1860 came along, with the election. And here I am going to break in to correct a lot of foolishness I have read to the effect that the people in the western part of the State were completely different, an entirely different sort of people, with no connections with the rest of Virginia; that they were supporters of Lincoln, and all that stuff. Let's look at the record! In the election of 1860 the Democratic Party had two candidates, the Whigs had a candidate, and Lincoln represented the Republicans. In the counties that now constitute West Virginia, the percentage of voters for each of the candidates was within one per cent of the same votes cast in the counties now in Virginia. Out of 100,000 votes, Lincoln received 2,000 in this State; 800 of them were cast in what is now West Virginia, 1,200 of them in what is now Virginia. So much for that bosh!

The 800 that were cast in West Virginia were from what is called the Northern Panhandle—the three counties lying against western Pennsylvania, which Virginia had retained, very foolishly, just to prevent Pennsylvania from expanding westward. When Virginia had turned over the Northwest Territory which she had conquered in the Revolution, it was principally to bribe the New England States to enter the Union. The 1,200 votes cast in Virginia in the 1860 election were nearly entirely from Fairfax County, which was then as now a somewhat dubious part of Virginia.

I am not going to fight the Civil War; that has been done and overdone. I will merely point out that during the war not the least-known unit in the Confederate army was the Stonewall Brigade, largely officered and manned from this county. During the war Staunton was a hospital center and a military hospital center for Confederate wounded soldiers and wounded Federal prisoners. The main hospital was a big warehouse on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Main Street, with many smaller houses elsewhere in the town. Women of the town worked in the hospitals, bringing each day lint and bandages,

helping to dress the wounds, and bringing food of proper character, which the hospital rations could not supply. This county itself was the breadbasket of the Confederacy, shipping its wheat, flour, corn meal, and barreled beef and pork down to Richmond for use by the army. That continued until 1864, when Sheridan destroyed every shed, every barn, every fence in the Valley, and impounded all the horses and mules that had four legs and could move; and he made the very correct boast that he had fixed the Valley so that, when a crow flew across it, he had to carry his rations in his claws.

Two things I would like to mention; events in the Civil War. One of them occurred in May 1862, when Jackson had retreated up the Valley, passed through Swift Run Gap and into Albemarle County, and had disappeared, as far as people here knew. Federal troops were coming up the Valley and had reached Harrisonburg. The people in Staunton, of course, were worried to death; and on a Sunday morning in Trinity Church, the mayor, Mr. Trout, was in attendance when a man came up the aisle on tiptoe and whispered to him. He got up and tiptoed out. One or two other people seemed to sense what was going on, and so they tiptoed out. When the rector Mr. Latané got well into his sermon, he saw what was happening, hurriedly concluded the service, pronounced the benediction, and dismissed the congregation. They all piled down Main Street, down Augusta, over to the railroad station; and there on a line of flatcars was General Jackson returned from Albemarle County with his troops. Mr. Trout went up to him and introduced himself, and asked General Jackson if there was anything he could do to help. General Jackson said that, if the ladies of the town would furnish sandwiches and lemonade or something of that sort, it would be greatly appreciated by the troops.

Mr. Trout got busy and organized arrangements for those supplies; and as the troops were preparing to move out, the mayor asked, "General, which way are you moving?" Well, we know that General Jackson never told anybody anything. The only man he ever informed as to where he was going was Colonel Harman, for Harman had to know so that he could get there before night with the wagon train. So on this occasion, when Mr. Trout asked, "General, where are you going?" the general, in his quick-curt way but with perfect courtesy, said, "I am moving out of town, sir." When he did move out, Ashby's cavalry drew a screen across the trail that a mouse could not get through.

Three nights later, at midnight, a courier dismounted at the railroad station, and staggered in to the telegraph office, riding relay, he had covered forty miles since sunset, and handed the telegraph operator the shortest military report since Julius Caesar's *Veni, vidi, vici*. It was addressed to the Confederate Secretary of War and read, "God has blessed our arms with victory today at McDowell," signed T. J. Jackson, Major General, commanding.

The other incident of the war which I will mention occurred April 9, 1865, at Appomattox. General Lee had surrendered, and General Grant had given very fine, magnanimous terms. Knowing that in the Confederate service the officers and men that were mounted furnished their own horses and were the owners of them, he had with his own hand written into the terms, "Officers shall retain their sidearms, and officers and men shall retain their mounts, remarking, "they will be needed for the spring plowing." He also issued very strict orders that there would be no crowing over the surrendering of the Confederates, no taunting them, and that complete quiet should be observed. That order was carried out; and all day long, the units marched up, stacked arms, and the color bearers marched up, furled their colors, and laid them beside the stacked arms. Then the soldiers marched over to the officer who was issuing the paroles, and then over to the place where the Federal troops were issuing rations, the first the Confederates had had for two days.

Late that afternoon as the sun was setting over the Peaks of Otter, a great shout went up. A staff officer was sent to see why the command for silence had been disobeyed. When the officer arrived, what he found was that the remnant of the Stonewall Brigade was marching up to lay down its arms, and its opponents of a dozen battlefields had gathered from all over the Federal camp and were cheering them.

When the war ended, of course Augusta County was a wreck as stated by Sheridan. The stores of Staunton had no goods in them, and the only money was worthless Confederate currency. The Federals had marched a regiment in and encamped on the west end of Main Street in a field just opposite Thornrose Cemetery. It was their order to see that there was no rioting.

A few days later my grandfather, who had started and operated a bank, hired four negroes and got a neighbor's railway handcar. He put my grandmother and a chair on the car and he stood behind her. The Negroes pumped the car, with them

on it, to Charlottesville, by going over the Blue Ridge. At that time the tunnel was not in use, and the railway line went over the Blue Ridge, using a road up there that was afterwards to be the first highway that you had in the county in the automobile age. That highway was the old Virginia Central Railway.

My grandfather spent the night at Charlottesville and took a train the next day up to Washington. When he and my grandmother got to Washington, they found Federal cavalry scouring the whole city, arresting everybody who spoke with a Southern accent, because Lincoln had been assassinated the night before. My grandparents escaped as quickly as they could out of Washington and went to Baltimore to the banking firm of Alexander Brown and Son, where my grandfather was well known. There he borrowed enough currency to reopen the bank and arranged also with the wholesalers in Baltimore for the extending of credit for merchants in Staunton. The National Valley Bank, I am sure, did the same thing. All of that got a little start back into the economic life of the town.

The fact that the Baltimore people extended credit not only to Staunton, but to every state of the Confederacy—the South Atlantic States particularly—paid great dividends to Baltimore. For fifty years after that every merchant in Staunton bought his goods from Baltimore if he could get them there at anything like equal prices, because the people remembered the help that they had been given.

The town and county soon began to get back in shape. Men on the farms split rails and built worm fences, knocked up some sort of sheds, and finally succeeded in rebuilding their barns.

Then came a worse war economically than even the Civil War. In the Civil War people merely lost economically something that they owned. In the panic of 1873 they lost something that they had borrowed money to get and they not only lost what they had bought with borrowed money, but also owed the borrowed money. It was more than ten years before this community recovered from the 1873 panic.

Immediately after the Civil War, a prominent and able citizen of Staunton, A. H. H. Stuart, started a movement to end Reconstruction as soon as possible. Mr. Stuart had been a member of Congress and was also the first Secretary of the Interior when that cabinet post was inaugurated. Calling mass meetings in Augusta County and later throughout Virginia, he urged the adoption of a constitution accepting the 13th, 14th, and 15th

Amendments, on the logical basis that by so doing, the white citizens would recover their voting rights and would then be able to resume political control of the state. He was successful in this effort and thus saved Virginia the years of trouble that plagued South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In the period between 1865 and 1870, when General Lee was President of Washington College at Lexington, he was invited to become Chairman of the Board of the Virginia Female Institute (now Stuart Hall), and attended meetings of the Board in Staunton, and, on one occasion, the Baldwin District Fair meeting, named for General J. B. Baldwin, one of our distinguished citizens, and a kinsman of Mary Julia Baldwin.

The Confederate veterans who returned from the Civil War were active in reviving the life of the community and were known to all. Among them was General Echols, Col. Skinner, Col. Cochran, Col. Harman (Stonewall Jackson's train commander), Major Hanger, Major Bell (the Great grandfather of your Society's President), Captain Opie, Captain Bumgardner, Captain Wilson, Captain McIlhenny, Captain Ranson, (those last two had been members of Mosby's Rangers) and any number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Stonewall Brigade. In my young days nobody could get a job on the police force of Staunton unless he was a wounded member of the Stonewall Brigade. Our police force consisted of men with one arm, one leg, one eye; but nobody took liberties with them. Even the toughest young thugs in town, of whom we had a few, walked pretty wide of these crippled men of the Stonewall Brigade.

The Stonewall Brigade Band continued. The old drum—I don't know whether it still does—had the same lettering in blue that it had had during the war. Whenever an old Confederate died, the Stonewall Brigade, with muffled drums, would march up West Main Street, with the local guard company of that day, carrying reversed arms as was the custom, following. As time went on, more and more of them, of course, died, and this ceremony was repeated often.

There was a wooden arch at the corner of Church Street and Main Street that spanned Main street. On Decoration Day the Daughters of the Confederacy would gather green wreathes and decorate that arch, under which people marched to the cemetery. We school children joined the procession as it passed the public school, carrying flowers to put on the Confederate graves at Thornrose, while Captain Bumgardner, a fine orator, usually

made the address. The people here remembered their soldiers and never forgot them.

In the meanwhile as time went on, the county after 1880 began once more slowly to get back on its feet. I would like to tell you now that this county was then a game paradise. There was not a field without some cover, because the fences were zig-zagged, and it was impossible to reap the crops without leaving cover in those zigzags for the birds; and there were game crops all over the county. Any man who went out in the afternoon to shoot birds and did not get fifteen or eighteen of them, in two or three hours, was either a very poor shot or had a very poor bird dog. If he put in a whole day and did not get thirty birds, he was equally a poor shot or had a poor bird dog.

People used to come down in parties from Washington and Baltimore in my young days, and spend the weekends here hunting. Few farmers had any objections to hunting on their land; very little land was posted. Pot hunters would go out and get a hundred birds in a day and ship them to hotels in Washington and Baltimore. Such hotels in Washington as the Willard; and the Rennert in Baltimore, had standing orders. They paid the tremendous sum of twenty-five cents for two birds. We had one pot hunter, Bill McDanald, who was a marvel. When the pump gun came in, he went out one day and got more than two hundred birds. I suppose there are not two hundred birds in Augusta County now, from what I can hear of it. In my young days there was one butcher shop, owned by Mr. Kyle, who had his building on North Augusta between Main and Frederick Streets on the west side. All during the fall, there would be at least two deer carcasses hanging there, usually a bear, and any number of Wild turkeys, pheasants, and quail, which we called partridges. You could drive out on any road, and there would be some little boy offering you two birds for a quarter.

I do not think that people today can really appreciate how much game there was in the county. I remember, when I was a five-year-old child, my father took me in the runabout, with the dog sitting beside me in the front to a field opposite the present King's Daughters' Hospital. The old gentleman put the dog out and said, "Hi away!" The old dog hopped over the fence, quartered the field, and made a stand down field a hundred and fifty yards. My father got out, climbed over the fence and leisurely put his gun together, loaded it, walked down, with the old dog keeping his stand, following the birds if they moved.

I heard a couple of bangs, and back he came with two or three birds. I remembered we were out three hours and returned with eighteen birds. Every field that you stopped at had birds in it. You fellows who try to hunt today, I feel really sorry for you, for you have nothing compared to what we had then.

As time went on, Staunton continued to improve; and about 1888 the Gypsy Hill Park was authorized by the Town Council. The land had been owned by the municipality because it had six or seven springs that were used for public water, collected at the waterworks and pumped up to Reservoir Hill. Gypsy Hill Park was laid out—a distinct step forward. We already had an opera house over the Town Council hall. In those days Staunton was the break in the railway movement; troupes going from Washington to Cincinnati broke their trip at Staunton. Thus we had some of the highest talent. I remember seeing John Drew here, Ada Rehan, Robert Mantel, and several of that caliber. It was really a nice little theater. It could seat six or seven hundred people, and we really had at that time some good shows.

In about 1890 or 1891 we got a streetcar line. That in itself was not so good. Mr. Adams, a wealthy man from Arkansas, put the streetcar line in; and I never did know if he did it because he had a daughter at the girls' school or whether he put the daughter in the girls' school because he had a streetcar line here. I have never known which was the cause and which was the effect.

Those cars were pulled by little mustang mules. I remember when a carload of forty of them was brought up by two or three cowboys from Texas. They were unloaded down at the C and O Railway yards; and the cowboys hazed them along Lewis Street, yip, yipping, and slapping them with their coiled ropes, out to the fairgrounds, where they were put in an old barn until a regular barn could be provided for them. They were products of mustang mares, and so were small; I do not think any of them weighed over seven or eight hundred pounds at the most, but they were tough, sturdy little things. Two of them hitched to a streetcar that held fifteen or twenty people looked like little mice, and always made me think of pictures in kids' books of Cinderella and her carriage drawn by mice. At the steep hills, such as Gospel Hill, there were two tug mules that were hitched on, making four to pull the streetcar up to the top of the hill. North Augusta had one tug mule, and West Main Street had one.

The line ran from Main Street at Thornrose Cemetery out

to the Deaf and Blind Institute; on Augusta Street from the railway station to halfway up Gallows Hill; and from Main Street out on Lewis Street, ending at the Waterworks. Later on, Mr. Apperson, the manager, persuaded Mr. Adams to electrify the line; and at about the same time we also got electric lights. We had had gas in Staunton since pre-Civil War days; but anyone who, like myself, has had to do his school homework by gas light and then was given electric lights will know the difference. Only somebody who has had to cope with gas light can understand what a relief it was to get electric lights here.

About the same time a local company installed a telephone line. That worked fine, except that there were only thirty people on it, and after they kept calling one another for about a month, they got tired of that. There was no one else they could call, and the line began to wither on the vine. Later on, the Southern Bell Company came in and bought the whole thing up and began to give good service.

About 1892 we had the first street paving. Brick was laid on two blocks of Main Street to Augusta, and then down Augusta to the courthouse. People complained that the Town Council had been persuaded by the representatives of the two banks—the Augusta National and the National Valley—to put paving in so that the dust of summer and the mud of winter would not get into the banks. I do not know; it might have been true.

Incidentally, that reminds me that in those days, down on the corner of the courthouse, there was a huge block of stone. When the Washington Monument was started, the theory was that every county, every village, every town, and every precinct district in America was going to contribute a stone to it. Augusta County got the stone quarried and hauled to the courthouse; and just at that time—1846—they stopped building the Washington Monument, and it stood like a stump there until 1876. There was no use shipping this block into Washington when the building of the monument was discontinued. I remember hearing that, when Sheridan, in the last year of the war, was chasing Jubal Early up to Staunton and through Rockfish Gap, a Federal battery wheeling around the corner with its gun limbers, hit the stone and wrecked the whole battery. That was the main story as told about that stone. I never knew what became of it.

We now have reached 1893 and the most unbelievable episode in the history of Staunton and Augusta County. Birmingham, Alabama, had had a big boom, with steel mills being built

there; and somebody evolved the crazy idea that, inasmuch as Staunton had limestone, with iron ore just to the west and all sorts of coal out in West Virginia, it was going to become a second Pittsburgh. The Staunton Development Company was formed, and a half million dollars was raised, which at that time, and in this community, was an awful lot of money. That was in the pre-Roosevelt days.

They immediately surveyed nearly all of Augusta County. They made beautiful lithographed maps, showing lots, extending from Staunton down to Verona. I found one of those old maps years ago and sent it to my cousin, Dick Bell's father. It should be looked up and filed in the archives of this historical society. The map also had lots running halfway up Betsy Bell and Mary Gray. All that was staked out on paper. Then they bought all the land of the farms—a godsend for the farmers, because the farms were priced at three times what they were worth, farmers getting a third down and notes for the remaining two-thirds. So the original owners got the full value of their farms; and when the company failed, they got the farms back also.

The people in Staunton found they had started a local wave of hysteria. It is unbelievable. I remember that, down at Waynesboro, they surveyed "Basic City"; it was going to be an adjunct to this Pittsburgh that Staunton was to become. Another was down at Shendon (now Grottoes), on the old farm, the big farm there. On the fourth of July in 1893 we went there; and streetcar lines were going all over that farm to take people out and show where the lots were located that they were going to purchase.

Mr. Bodley built a wagon works just east of Staunton on a spur of the C and O Railway. I remember that he brought Sam Jones, the evangelist, in here and ran an excursion train the mile down to his wagon works, where Sam Jones explained Hell to everybody. He had a big audience, too. Looking back on it all, I recall it as a most preposterous thing.

My father was supposed to be a sensible business man; but he not only was crazy enough to go into that affair; he was treasurer of the company. Because they did not fix his salary, he could not pay himself any salary; and when they failed, all that he had was a note that he owed to the company, and no salary.

Mr. Erskine Miller was the president, and he was smarter.

He got his thousand dollars every month; so he got back what he put into it. They could not catch him on that.

Your grandfather was a director, Mr. President; and the result was that your father, my brother, and I could not go to the Episcopal High School, for which we were headed. We just barely got to college, and almost missed that.

I look back on it, and it still seems to me that it was the most preposterous thing that sensible men ever did. But it actually happened. They were years getting out of it. The only good thing that I remember happening after that was when Mr. Apperson, who was a friend to all the young people in the town, extended his streetcar line from the waterworks out along the road and around Gypsy Hill Park and up a field to a knoll, a wooded knoll called Highland Park. There he built a sort of casino, an open-air roofed dance hall, graded a baseball field, and laid out a tennis court. Two or three nights each week in the summer he had an orchestra of three Negroes to play; and we would get on the streetcar to go up there and dance. The people of my age in Staunton will remember Mr. Apperson as long as we live. He was the fellow who gave us the most pleasure. I am sure that anyone here who ever went out there to dance will remember what I am talking about.

That brings us around almost to the time when I left this town. In 1898 the Supreme Court made a decision on public schools, that separate but equal facilities did not contravene the Fourteenth Amendment. In the year following, Virginia held a convention to draw up a new constitution. They corrected a lot of financial foolishness in the old laws, which had come down practically from England. They also made public schools compulsory. Up until then, they had not been compulsory, but each community could have them or not as desired. Mr. Caperton Braxton, the best lawyer in those days, was a leading man who represented us in the convention—the leading man in it. I remember my father, who was president of the board of education, saying to him, "If they make the thing compulsory under the Constitution, suppose then that this decision is changed."

I remember also Mr. Braxton staring at him. "But, Mr. Tams, it is a Supreme Court decision. Those things don't change. It's a precedent."

Mr. Braxton was a good lawyer, but he did not understand the Supreme Court of today. He was completely wrong, as it turned out.

You will note that this account of Augusta County and Staunton is largely a story of individual men. This community, like the rest of Virginia, can claim that their great men will be remembered when the sky-scrapers of our Northern neighbors have sunk back into the dust from which they arose. Somewhere in the Bible are the words "I would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning them that are asleep". I suggest that those words might be a good motto for your Society.

That brings me up to about the year when I left here. We did not have what you have here today. We thought that we were very happy and lived a good life. The public schools here were good. When a boy graduated from the public school in Staunton, he could enter the sophomore class of any college in Virginia, and did not have to go through the freshman year. We had no band in the schools. We had no football team. We did not even have drum majorettes. If any of them had marched down Main Street in those days, I think they would have been arrested for indecent exposure. We did not have an atom bomb, even. We were very deprived.

I come back now, and I land at an airport sixteen or seventeen miles from Staunton. When I left here, airplanes had not even been invented. We even had no movies then. We did not have a lot of things that you have now. It would have taken me, in my day, four or five hours to come up from what is now the airport site to Staunton. But after I land at the airport now, I just whiz up in twenty minutes. And as I go whizzing by, I try to see the old landmarks. I ask myself questions: Where is Willow Spout? Is the water still running there? Willow Spout had given water to many and many a Confederate and Federal soldier marching up and down the Valley Pike. I am told by a relative, "No, it has been abolished. It could not pass the tests of the Board of Health."

I look over in the fields where there were corn and wheat crops in my youth, and I see nice green fields with no cattle in them, but lots of motels. In the old Harman place, where for generations grain had been sowed and reaped, I see a magnificent hotel and golf links, but no grain. When friends take me from Staunton west to Deerfield, passing through that area that used to be a beef cattle section, I see any number of bungalows, split-level houses, ranch-type houses, but no cattle.

I stop to think about it, and I find that the bread that I eat here is made from flour bolted in Michigan; the meat probably

comes from Chicago, Omaha, or St. Louis. We used to have a slaughter house here to prepare our own beef.

I am reminded of what they say of Caesar Augustus, the first emperor of the Roman Empire after the change from a republic to an empire. Augustus boasted, "I found Rome brick, and I leave it marble." Correct! But he did not add that he found it a city where the citizens went outside the walls and cultivated their own fields, and left it a city where the wheat had to be brought in from Egypt, and where the citizens had to be given bread and circuses to make them content with their marble city.

I also remember that, when his great-uncle, Julius Caesar, defeated Cato, the last Republican general, at Utica in north Africa, Cato, opening his veins to die, remarked to his friends, "Victrix Causa placuit Deos, sed vincta, Catone." ("The victorious cause has pleased the gods, but the vanquished cause pleased Cato.")

So, Mr. President, I grant you at once that your victorious cause—your automobiles, your wide roads, your motels, and your atom bomb—pleases the gods; but I hope you will permit me to say that the corn and wheat fields and many other things of my youth, the draft horses and saddle horses, continue to please an old man.

Having made a confession of being such a reactionary, it is obvious, Mr. President, that I have reached the stage covered by Kingsley's second verse:

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the grass is brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home and take your place there,
The old and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.

Mr. President, it remains only for me to express my appreciation for the patience and courtesy with which this audience has listened to these rambling remarks, to wish you all success for the Augusta County Historical Society, and to thank you.

Officers

Dr. Richard P. Bell, III	President
Harry L. Nash, Jr.	Vice-President
Miss Elizabeth H. Perry	Recording Secretary
Mrs. R. M. Armistead	Corresponding Secretary
William W. Huffman	Treasurer
Dr. Howard M. Wilson	Archivist
Dr. Patricia H. Menk	Associate Archivist

Directors

Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, Jr.	Mrs. Carter Loth
Dr. Marshall M. Brice	Dr. Herbert S. Turner
Fitzhugh Elder, Jr.	Mrs. Beirne Kerr

Life Members

Mrs. W. Wayt Gibbs
Dr. James S. Murphy
W. Purviance Tams, Jr.

Sustaining Members

<i>Annual (Individual)</i>	<i>Annual (Family)</i>
Mrs. Harman Hill	Dr. & Mrs. Leland C. Brown
Mrs. Charles S. Roller	Mr. & Mrs. William Frazier
	Mr. & Mrs. William W. Gibbs, IV
	Dr. & Mrs. Franklin M. Hanger
	Mr. & Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt, Jr.

Charter Members — January 1, 1965

<p>A.</p> <p><i>Annual (Individual)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Perry Archer</p> <p>Mrs. Robert Morris Armistead</p> <p>Mrs. Thomas W. Atkinson</p> <p><i>Annual (Family)</i></p> <p>William B. Alwood III & Family</p> <p>B.</p> <p><i>Annual (Individual)</i></p> <p>Mrs. Emmett W. Barger</p> <p>The Rev. Nat G. Barnhart</p> <p>Mrs. G. C. Beard, Jr.</p>	<p>John T. Beck</p> <p>Miss Lillian H. Bell</p> <p>Mrs. Richard P. Bell, Sr.</p> <p>Frank O. Birdsall</p> <p>Col. Marshall M. Brice</p> <p>John Alton Brown</p> <p>Col. Rudolph Bumgardner</p> <p>Tilghman Howard Bunch</p> <p>Mrs. Seth Burnley</p> <p><i>Annual (Family)</i></p> <p>Mr. & Mrs. Harry E. Baylor, Jr.</p> <p>Mr. & Mrs. Lewis O. Barksdale</p> <p>Dr. & Mrs. Richard P. Bell, III</p> <p>Dr. & Mrs. Thomas Grasty Bell</p>
---	--

*Deceased

Mr. & Mrs. George V. Bernard
Mrs. W. O. Bickle* & Family
Mr. & Mrs. E. Monroe Bonfoey
The Rev. & Mrs. E. Guthrie Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Burnett
Mr. & Mrs. William Bushman

C.

Annual (Individual)

Miss Jane McClellan Allen Caldwell
J. Waller Callison
Miss Ann Barron Carroll
Dr. Mary Swan Carroll
Mrs. Edward J. Carruthers
Mrs. Clay M. Catlett
Mrs. R. E. Christian
Col. Peyton Cochran
William Warren Coleman
Edwin F. Conger
Mrs. Gladys Clem (S. E.)

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Mayo Cabell
Mr. & Mrs. George M. Cochran
Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher Collins, Jr.
Dr.* & Mrs. Stuart G. Coughlan
Mr. & Mrs. John S. Cowl
Dr. & Mrs. John G. Crawford

D.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. W. L. Davis
The Rev. George West Diehl
Frank S. Driver

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Horace T. Day
Col. & Mrs. Herbert D. Deane
Col. & Mrs. Stanley L. Denison
Mr. & Mrs. Wilson B. Dozier
Mr. & Mrs. John McKee Dunlap, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Russell L. Dunlap

E.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. John M. Echols
Robert Craig Effinger

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Fitzhugh Elder

F.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. W. T. Francisco
Irvin Frazier

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Frazier, Jr.

G.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. William L. Gardner
Mrs. John Lewis Gibbs
Miss Nannie Lewis Gibbs
Mrs. A. Crawford Gilkeson
Mrs. R. H. Gleason
J. Paul Glick, Sr.
Mrs. D. V. Guthrie
Miss Elizabeth Guthrie

Annual (Family)

Dr. & Mrs. Charles F. Gaylord
Dr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Grafton
Dr. & Mrs. John H. Guss

H.

Annual (Individual)

Columbus Haile
Richard M. Hamrick, Jr.
Mrs. Thornton W. Hankins
C. James Harrison, III
Mrs. Chrystabel C. Hartless
Thomas G. Hawpe
Mrs. John M. Hinch
Mrs. Charles A. Holt
Mrs. John W. Hoover
Mrs. Thomas D. Howie
Mrs. Charles E. Huddle
Mrs. C. G. Hull, Jr.

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Fritz C. Hamer
Mr. & Mrs. Richard D. Hamilton
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Hickok
Dr. & Mrs. Howard T. Holden
Mr. & Mrs. William W. Huffman
Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Hunter, Jr.

J.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. Walter C. Jones

K.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. Bierne Kerr
Mrs. A. Franklin Kibler
Mrs. Janet Miller King (J. J.)
Miss Helena Craig Koiner
John D. Kramer

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. William Gibbs Kable
Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Kelly
Mr. & Mrs. J. Harold Kivlighan
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Kivlighan
Mr. & Mrs. E. Lewis Knowles

L.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. Clyde M. Lambert
Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster
Miss Bessie Wallace Landes
Dr. Frank A. Lasley, Jr.
Richard (Jack) S. Lewis
Mrs. I. William Littell
A. Thomas Loving

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Waller C. Lescure
Dr. & Mrs. Frank Bell Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. Carter L. Loth
Col. & Mrs. Roy F. Lynd

Mc.

Annual (Individual)

Miss Mary Evelyn McChesney
Zack A. McChesney
Miss Mary McKim McCue
Miss Sarah McCue
H. C. McKenney
Dr. Ruth McNeil

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. John M. McChesney, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Fontaine
McPherson

M.

Annual (Individual)

Percy C. Manley
Miss M. Estelle Martin
Miss N. Louise Moffett
Mrs. R. Strickler Moffett
Mrs. W. Stuart Moffett
Mrs. J. F. Moomaw
Miss May Murphy

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Theodore S. Mandeville
Dr. & Mrs. Karl Menk
Mr. & Mrs. Clemmer L. Miller
Judge & Mrs. Wm. Stuart Moffett, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Montgomery
Mr. & Mrs. William Whiting Moore
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph S. Moyer

N.

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Nash

O.

Annual (Individual)

Hierome L. Opie, Jr.
Mrs. William C. Owen

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel L. Obenschain
General & Mrs. E. Walton Opie

P.

Annual (Individual)

Frank A. Panill
Mrs. Edward L. Parker
Mrs. Alexander M. Patch
Miss Elizabeth Perry
Richard C. Peyton
Mrs. Alden K. Phillips

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. William B. Patterson
Mr. & Mrs. William J. Perry
Dr. & Mrs. James B. Pettis

R.

Annual (Individual)

Mrs. Carl Riddlebarger

Thoburn H. Roane
Archibald G. Robertson
Mrs. George Wilson Robinson
Mrs. George Spitler Rosenberger

Annual (Family)

Dr. & Mrs. Alexander F. Robertson

S.

Annual (Individual)

Dr. William A. Shinpock
Mrs. Dorothy Shuey
William H. Sipe
Mrs. Herbert McKelden Smith
Mrs. Jean B. Smith
Dr. McKelden Smith
Mrs. Mildred Taylor Smith
Mrs. Horace A. Soper
Dr. James Sprunt
Ronald L. Steffey
Mrs. S. Tate Sterrett
Miss Fannie Strauss

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. G. M. Schwarzschild
Dr. & Mrs. Randolph T. Shields, Jr.
Mrs. A. Gilkeson Simpkins & Family
Dr. & Mrs. Samuel R. Spencer
Mr. & Mrs. William W. Sproul, Jr.
Col. & Mrs. L. B. Steele
Mr. & Mrs. Beverly W. Suter

T.

Annual (Individual)

Thomas A. Teagle

Colin J. S. Thomas, Jr.
Joseph W. Timberlake

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Taylor
Dr. & Mrs. J. Hansford Thomas, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen D. Timberlake
Mr. & Mrs. Wayt Bell Timberlake, Jr.
Dr. & Mrs. H. St. George Tucker
Dr. & Mrs. Herbert S. Turner

W.

Annual (Individual)

Miss Helen Siebold Walter
Barlow Ware
General Morris T. Warner
Mrs. Erskine M. Weller
James C. Wheat
Miss Elizabeth H. Williams
Col. Herman Work
Mrs. Clarke Worthington
Mrs. Samuel B. Wright

Annual (Family)

Mr. & Mrs. Gilpin Willson, Jr.
Dr. & Mrs. Howard M. Wilson

Y.

Annual (Individual)

Layton B. Yancey

THE BATTLE OF WAYNESBORO

by
Kevin Cunningham*

In June eighteen sixty-four, General Robert E. Lee sent General Jubal Anderson Early to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. His mission was to drive Union forces under the command of General David Hunter out of the Valley. Early was very happy about being chosen to drive Hunter's forces out of the Shenandoah Valley. Early hated General Hunter because Hunter was a native Virginian who decided to fight in the United States Army instead of the Confederate Army.

On June 11, eighteen sixty-four, General Hunter's forces entered Lexington, Virginia. They burned Governor John Letcher's home, private homes, and the Virginia Military Institute. His army also destroyed supplies and crops, so the Confederates couldn't make use of them.

General Ulysses S. Grant ordered General Hunter to capture Lynchburg, Virginia. He did this because Lynchburg was a major gathering place for Confederate supplies from southwest Virginia. Grant also ordered General Phillip Sheridan to move towards Lynchburg with ten thousand cavalymen to aid Hunter in capturing the city.

General Sheridan, however, didn't make it to Lynchburg. He was intercepted at Trevilian Station by a Confederate cavalry unit under the command of General Wade Hampton. There, at the Battle of Trevilian Station, Sheridan was defeated by a Confederate army less than half the size of his army.

Hunter and his army of twenty thousand troops reached Lynchburg on June 16, eighteen sixty-four, and found the city defended by General Jubal Early and his eight thousand troops. The battle began on June 17 eighteen sixty-four, and carried on until the next day. During the battle, Hunter's forces attacked twice, but were repulsed both times.¹

On the night of June 18, Hunter began a disorderly retreat towards West Virginia. General Early sent his cavalry to harass the Union withdrawal. The Confederate cavalry drove the Federals into West Virginia by the Kanawha River route, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

After his victory at Lynchburg, Early received a message from General Lee, ordering Early to advance towards Washington, D. C., to threaten it. Lee hoped this would divert Federal troops from the Richmond-Petersburg battlefield.

Early reinforced his army with new recruits from southwest Virginia before he began to march up the Shenandoah Valley. Early's army entered Staunton on June 26, 1864.² His army was tired and half of them were barefoot, but Early continued up the Valley.

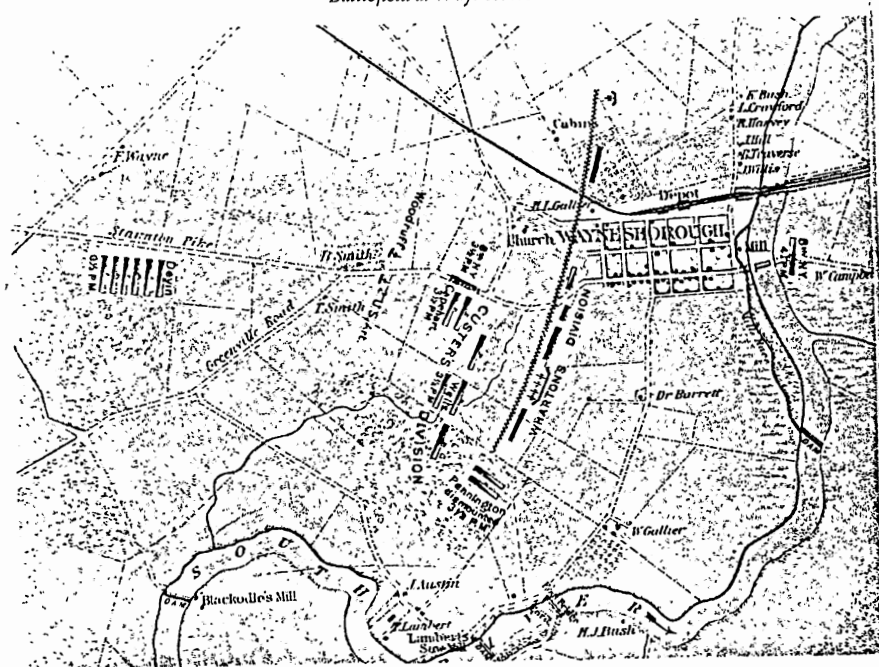
Early encountered a Federal force under the command of General Franz Sigel at Martinsburg, Virginia, on July 4, 1864. Early defeated the Federals and advanced towards Harper's Ferry, where he crossed into Maryland.







President Abraham Lincoln became worried when he heard that Early had crossed the Potomac River and had turned towards the capital. He called upon the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts to provide hundred-day men to repel the Confederate offensive.³

On July 7, 1864, Early's top cavalry commander, General McCausland, defeated a party of United State cavalymen at Hagerstown, Maryland.

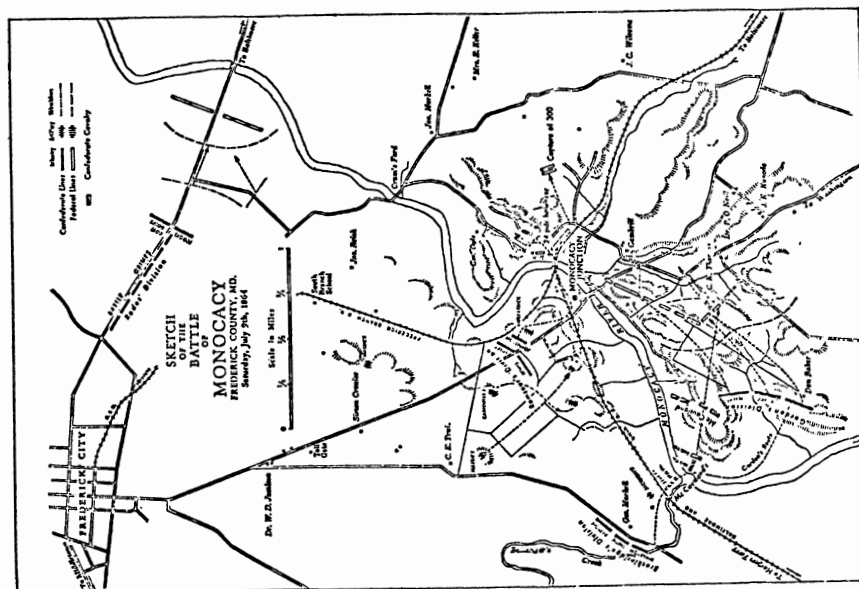
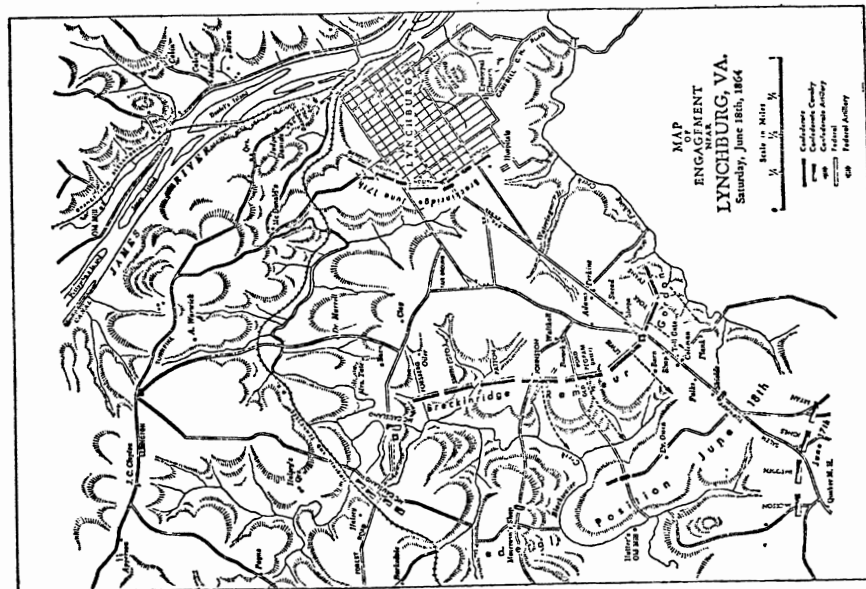
General Bradley Johnson separated his forces from Early's main army on July 8, 1864, and marched to the north of Baltimore. There, his forces destroyed Gunpowder Bridge and part of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad.

Battlefield at Waynesboro



- | | |
|--|--|
|  - Infantry |  - Confederate barricades |
|  - Cavalry |  - Artillery, Confederate |
|  - houses |  - Artillery, Federal |

*A student at Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro. Presented at the spring 1984 meeting of the Society.



On July 9, Early's army marched to Monocacy Junction, Maryland. There, Early found the city defended by the Federals under the command of General Lew Wallace.⁴ Wallace had gathered eight thousand troops to defend the city.

Early's forces attacked Wallace's forces early on the morning of the ninth. Early sent Generals Gordon and McCausland to attack the Federals left flank. They crossed the Monocacy River at the point where it connects with Ballanger's Creek.⁵ Gordon's division crossed the river first with General York's and Terry's Brigades leading the way. General McCausland's cavalry followed them across.

Gordon's infantry and McCausland's cavalry attacked and turned the Federals left flank. Wallace's army was driven from the field, but they did provide valuable time for the defenders of Washington to prepare their defense of the city.⁶

The city fell into a state of panic. Many of the residents of Washington thought the city would be captured by the Confederates. President Lincoln pleaded for General Grant to come and "personally" protect the city.⁷

General Grant, however, ignored Lincoln's pleas and sent General Phillip Sheridan with the Nineteenth Corps and two divisions of the Sixth Corps to chase General Early away from Washington. The total number of troops under the command of General Sheridan was forty-eight thousand.

On July 11, Early and his army of less than fourteen thousand stood at the Seventh Street road north of Washington. From his positions just south of the capital, Early could see the offices of the government. Early's forces immediately began shelling Washington and cutting off the city's communications.

General Phillip Sheridan arrived the next day with his forty-eight thousand troops diverted away from the Richmond-Petersburg front.⁸ The Union troops forced Early away from the city and saved it from possible Confederate capture. Sheridan and his men got heroes' welcome from the people of Washington, while Early got blamed for not capturing the city by many Confederate politicians. General Lee, however, recognized the fact that Early had diverted almost fifty thousand troops from the front at Petersburg.

Early withdrew his army through Rockville and Poolesville, Maryland. They crossed the Potomac into Virginia at about Leesburg. Early and his troops entered the Shenandoah Valley through Snicker's Gap. After crossing into the valley, Early moved to Berrysville and there awaited further developments.

He did not have long to wait. Almost as soon as he had set up headquarters in Berrysville, he learned that the forces of General David Hunter had returned to the Shenandoah Valley.

Early engaged a force of Hunter's infantry in battle on July 23 at Kernstown. He defeated the Federals, but while he was busy doing so, Hunter was torching the Potomac region of Virginia. In retaliation, Early sent his cavalry under General McCausland into Pennsylvania. McCausland torched a large section of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, before returning to Virginia in early August.

In early August, Sheridan arrived with fifty-five thousand troops to bolster Union forces in the Valley. The months of August and September were relatively quiet except for the battles of Opequon Creek and Fisher's Hill in mid-September and a major raid on Staunton and Waynesboro by General Alfred Torbert with three thousand cavalymen.

On October 19, Early's army attacked Sheridan's at Cedar Creek. Early's forces won easily at first, but a counter-attack led by General Sheridan turned a bad defeat into a victory.⁹ The defeat would have been far worse, if General Thomas Rosser had not delayed the Federal advance, so Early's army could retreat orderly. Rosser was promoted to Major-General in early November.

In November, the two armies set up their winter quarters. The Federals set up quarters around Winchester. The Confederates, however, did not set up one major headquarters, but many quarters. General Early and his staff set up headquarters in

Staunton on Beverley Street where Schmid's Printery is now located. General Rosser made his winter quarters at Swoope, eight miles west of Staunton. The artillery under the command of Colonel Thomas Crater, was placed in Waynesboro during the winter, while Wharton and his infantry went into winter quarters at Fishersville.

Early's army badly needed a rest. In a five month period from June to November, they had marched one thousand six hundred and seventy miles, and found seventy-five engagements.

Early was facing another serious problem, besides fatigue, in December. His army was getting smaller.¹⁰ On December 9, General Gordon's division departed from Staunton to join General Lee at Petersburg. Early's army also didn't get resupplied with troops to replace those killed in battle.

January 1865 was uneventful except for a cavalry raid by General Rosser into West Virginia. He captured several hundred Federal infantrymen at Beverly, West Virginia.

In February as the situation around Richmond grew worse, General Early had a lot of his troops taken from him for General Lee at Richmond. On the second of February two battalions of artillery under Colonel Thomas C. Crater left Waynesboro for Richmond. Besides losing the artillery, Early had one division of cavalry and three divisions of infantry taken from him that winter.

On February 24, Federal generals Crook and Kelley were turned over to General Early.¹¹ They had been captured by Lt. Jesse McNeill and sixty of his Partisan Rangers while they were asleep in Cumberland, Maryland. The two generals ate dinner with General Early at the Virginia Hotel before going to a prison in Richmond.

In late February Sheridan received orders from General Grant instructing him to march south, destroy the James River and Kanawha Canals and capture Lynchburg if possible.¹²

Sheridan began his march southwards towards Staunton on February 27 with nearly ten thousand cavalrymen. Brigadier-General Thomas L. Devin's First Cavalry Division having five thousand and forty-seven officers and men, Major-General George A. Custer's Third Cavalry Division with four thousand eight hundred and forty men, and one hundred men in artillery units.

The whole march from Winchester was a miserable trip. The weather was cold and it rained and sleeted constantly. In the morning there was also fog. Confederate guerillas shadowed the expedition as it left Winchester and moved towards Staunton on the macadamized Valley Pike.

Upon learning of Sheridan's departure from Winchester, Early sent instructions to General Lomax at Millbor, forty miles west of Staunton, to gather his cavalry and prepare to harass and delay Sheridan if he turned towards Lynchburg. Early also sent General W. L. Jackson south towards Lynchburg.

On February 28, Early ordered his army to "pack up" and move to Waynesboro.¹³ He hoped to move through Rockfish Gap into Central Virginia, after securing the removal of five pieces of horseless artillery and other vital supplies from Waynesboro. He also ordered General Rosser to gather his Laurel Brigade of cavalry to try to delay Sheridan's advance down the Valley.

General Rosser tried to delay Sheridan at the little town of Mount Crawford, seven miles south of Harrisonburg. He delayed the Federals there for awhile since the North River was swollen. He successfully held the bridge where the Valley Pike crosses the North River. Rosser held the bridge even though he had only three hundred troops against the Federals, who numbered over ten thousand. The river subsided in a couple of hours, but Rosser was driven back by Colonel Henry Capehart's men of the Eighth New York Cavalry Brigade. General Rosser had forty-two of his men taken prisoner at Mount Crawford.

General Rosser did not buy Early much time, but he did delay Sheridan's army long enough for Staunton to be evacuated.¹⁴ General Early left Staunton for Waynesboro by train at a quarter to four on March first. The last train left for Waynesboro at

about four-thirty p.m. The evacuation started at noon.

General Rosser arrived in Staunton on the night of the first. He found that Early was in Waynesboro, and proceeded to report to him. Rosser left a small scouting party of about twenty men at Staunton to watch the enemy's movements.

When the Confederates reached Waynesboro, they sent their wagons across the South River into Rockfish Gap. General Early also set up his headquarters in the entrance to Rockfish Gap. General Rosser's Cavalry joined Early and the artillerymen in Waynesboro on the night of March first.

General Gabriel C. Wharton's two brigades of infantry spent the night in their camps at Fishersville, but they awoke early and were in Waynesboro at an early hour. Wharton's infantry forces numbered about one thousand.

Sheridan and his men arrived in Staunton on the morning of March second. He had a choice of going after Early at Waynesboro or marching directly to Lynchburg. His decision was to go after Early at Waynesboro because of the danger of a Confederate attack to his rear if he marched on Lynchburg. Sheridan decided to send General Wesley Merritt, his Chief of Cavalry, with General Custer's cavalry division in the lead, followed by the artillery under Colonel Woodruff and General Devin's cavalry division towards Waynesboro. A small number of troops from General Devin's division stayed in Staunton with General Sheridan.

In Waynesboro, General Early positioned his men along the crest of the hill on which Jackson-Wilson Elementary School now stands. The Confederate line stretched for three-fourths of a mile, with the ranks being extremely thin because the total strength of Early's army was less than thirteen hundred. The left flank was positioned in a body of woods one-eighth of a mile from the South River. The right flank ended just across the tracks of the Virginia Central Railroad on the hill behind the present day Center for Shopping complex.

The Confederate soldiers had not been in Waynesboro long enough to construct any effective entrenchments, but even if they had been in Waynesboro longer, that type of work would have been almost impossible due to the fact that it was cold, that the Confederates were poorly clothed, and that it was constantly raining or sleeting. The Confederates, however, did manage to set up a protective barrier that was made from the remains of a rail fence which they tore down and placed along the line for a couple of hundred yards.¹⁵

The possibility of making an orderly retreat quickly was very slim. The South River was swollen from the constant rain and there were only two ways to cross the river—by a bridge at the east end of town or by the railroad bridge which had been covered with wooden planks in order to make a walkway.

General Early did not cover the possibility of a retreat by posting artillery on the opposite side of the South River. His staff officer, General Long, was advised of this fact by Early's topographer Jed Hotchkiss.¹⁶ General Early also did not place his troops on the opposite side of the South River because had to get supplies out of Waynesboro. Early planned to cross over Rockfish Gap into central Virginia during the middle of the night.

The artillerymen and the six pieces of artillery were placed along the front line. Colonel William Nelson, the commander of the artillery, placed two pieces on the right side of the line, one just behind the front line and near the railroad tracks and one north of the railroad at the furthest point on the right flank.¹⁷

The other four pieces of artillery were placed on the left side of the line and positioned together at present day Jackson-Wilson.

General Rosser's cavalry was placed to the right of the Staunton road to Waynesboro (also called the Staunton Pike), right before it ran into Waynesboro.

General Custer left for Waynesboro on the morning of the second. The Federals advanced towards Waynesboro along the unpaved Staunton Pike. The weather made

the trip almost unbearable—it was rainy and cold, but Custer had no intention of letting bad weather stand in his way.¹⁸

The Federals destroyed the railroad bridge over Christian's Creek and attacked a handful of pickets at the town of Fishersville. They drove away the pickets and continued towards Waynesboro, with Custer's troops advancing at a fairly good pace in spite of the rain and mud.

The Confederates at Waynesboro spotted an advance unit of Custer's cavalry through the rain at about noon. The Confederate artillery immediately began to open fire and the Federal cavalrymen retreated to wait for the rest of the division to join them.

General Early and his staff rode up to a hill on the northern side of the railroad and on the opposite side of the river. They did this about 2 p.m., upon hearing the news that the Federals were advancing in force.

As soon as his five thousand cavalrymen had arrived, Custer sent one brigade to ascertain the Confederate strength and to find out if a simple frontal assault would have been feasible.¹⁹ The Federal brigade advanced towards the Confederates and formed a line of battle about one mile in front of Waynesboro and on the right of the Staunton Pike. The Federals began skirmishing with the Confederates along the line. The heavy fire from the Confederate muskets and the fire from the Confederate artillery, especially from the left side of the line, forced the Federal troops to break their line and retreat.

Custer was convinced by the brisk fire from the Confederate lines that a frontal assault could be made, but that the loss of life would not warrant the victory.²⁰

General Custer ordered that a careful reconnaissance be made, to determine Early's weak points. The reconnaissance revealed Early's weakness on the left flank—where it ended in a patch of woods instead of being anchored on the South River. This left an unprotected gap of about an eighth of a mile.

Custer immediately dispatched three dismounted cavalry regiments, under the command of Colonel Pennington, armed with Spencer carbine rifles into a patch of woods on the Confederates' left flank. Custer bought time for Pennington's regiments to set up on the left flank by ordering his troops to skirmish along the middle of the rebel line. This helped Colonel Pennington by drawing attention away from his troops.

General Custer had Colonel Woodruff and his artillery from the Second United States Artillery Division set up their positions along the Staunton Pike. His position was just east of the Staunton Pike-Greenville Road junction.

General Custer had Colonel Wells and his cavalry set up opposite to the Confederate artillery on the left flank and he had Colonel Capehart position his troops just on the right side of the Staunton Pike opposite to the middle of the Confederate line.

Colonel Pennington's flanking movement took a little less than an hour to finish in the freezing rain. General Early appeared to have noticed the flanking maneuver on the Confederate left. He dispatched a messenger to warn General Wharton of the danger, but Wharton never received the information.²¹

The signal for the Union attack was given at about three o'clock that afternoon. Simultaneously, Pennington's dismounted troopers charged the Confederate left, the Federal horse artillery opened fire, and Colonel Henry Capehart's cavalry brigade consisting of the Eighth New York Cavalry Regiment and the First Connecticut Cavalry Regiment charged directly into the center of the Confederates thin line.

The Confederates only fired a single ragged volley from their muskets before Pennington's troops had turned their left flank, which made a feeble resistance and gave way. After the left flank gave way, the rest of the line began fleeing through the mud in complete disorder.

The Confederates ran through Waynesboro trying to reach the flooded South River and cross it, so they could escape into the Blue Ridge Mountains. Colonel Capehart's brigade charged right over the rebels' barricades, rode straight down Main

Street through downtown Waynesboro where five of them attacked and killed Colonel William H. Harman who was a native of the city of Waynesboro. He was killed at the bottom of Main Street hill.

The Eighth New York Cavalry Regiment outraced most all of the Confederates to the South River. There they crossed the bridge at the east end of town. The Federals discovered that they had unwittingly placed themselves on Early's rear. Whereupon a quick thinking officer spread them out along the east bank of the river to block the Confederate retreat.

General Early tried unsuccessfully to rally his troops who had reached the other side of the river and was forced to dash into the woods to escape capture. While Early was trying to rally his troops, his topographer, Jed Hotchkiss, planned to rally the men who were crossing at the railroad bridge, but upon seeing that no artillery had been placed there, and seeing a few men run by him in a headlong stampede, he lost all hope of rallying the troops.

General Early, his staff, and about twenty men were able to escape into the mountains. General Rosser's small force of cavalry managed to elude capture also. Early watched the vast majority of his troops get carried off as prisoners of war from a hilltop in the Blue Ridge Mountains.²²

Some of Colonel Capehart's men continued through the gap. They captured men and wagons full of supplies all the way to Brookville.

Custer crossed the Rockfish Gap with a large force during the night. The next day, the mayor of Charlottesville surrendered his town to General Custer. General Early and his staff made their way towards Richmond with the exceptions of General Rosser and Jed Hotchkiss.

Colonel John L. Thompson of the First New Hampshire Cavalry had the Confederate prisoners turned over to him at Waynesboro. He reported that he received thirteen hundred Confederate prisoners at Waynesboro. Sheridan said the number was sixteen hundred, while Early claimed that he had only twelve hundred troops at Waynesboro.

General Rosser made a couple of attacks on Colonel Thompson's Cavalry. He did this even though he had only three hundred men as compared with Thompson's twelve hundred men. He was trying to free the prisoners, but the prisoners did not help him.

The Battle of Waynesboro was not a turning point of the war, but Sheridan appreciated the value of the victory for two reasons: First, there was no longer a large Confederate army in the Valley to challenge him; second, it gave him possession of the best crossing over the Blue Ridge Mountains at Rockfish Gap, since most of the other gaps in the mountains were still covered with snow.

References

1. Frank E. Vandiver, *Jubal's Raid*, page 47
2. *Ibid.*, page 48
3. Frank E. Vandiver, *Jubal's Raid*, page 105
4. J. G. Randall and David Donald, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 436
5. *Ibid.*, page 436
6. J. G. Randall & David Donald, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 436
7. Frank E. Vandiver, *Jubal's Raid*, page 104
8. Ned Bradford, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, page 158
9. Virginia Cavalcade, *Jubal Early's Last Stand*, page 29
10. *Ibid.*
11. Jed Hotchkiss, *Make Me A Map of the Valley*, page 257
12. Virginia Cavalcade, *Jubal Early's Last Stand*, pp. 29-30
13. Jed Hotchkiss, *Make Me A Map of the Valley*, page 258

14. Virginia Cavalcade, *Jubal Early's Last Stand*, page 30
15. *Ibid.*
16. Jed Hotchkiss, *Make Me A Map of the Valley*, page 259
17. *Ibid.*, page 257
18. Virginia Cavalcade, *Jubal Early's Last Stand*, page 31
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Waynesboro News-Virginian*, May 16, 1934
21. *Ibid.*
22. Virginia Cavalcade, *Jubal Early's Last Stand*, page 32

STUARTS DRAFT, VIRGINIA

by
C. Gordon Patterson*

On August 12, 1736, William Gooch issued a patent to William Beverley for 118,491 acres of land lying in the County of Orange between the great Mountains on the River Sherando. On November 1, 1738, the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia passed an act establishing the counties of Frederick and Augusta. At that time, nearly all of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were included in Augusta County. In 1748, Staunton came into being. Prior to that year, it was known as Beverley's Mill Place. In 1752, several acts were passed by the Burgesses "For encouraging persons to settle on the waters of the Miss'pi in the county of Augusta." Staunton was incorporated in 1801.

Some of the early settlers in the Stuarts Draft area were the McChesney, Black, Kindig, Hunter, Wilson, Brooks, Cohron, Van Lear, Hall, Alexander, and Fox. Prior to the establishment of a post office at Stuarts Draft, any deed or record you may find would state "on the waters of South River." The west side of South River was in the Beverley grant; some of the early settlers in this area that I named would be in the Beverley grant. On the east side of the South River prior to the Revolutionary War, the land was granted by his Majesty's Government. Where the DuPont warehouses are located, William Gooch, on September 20, 1748, granted to Isaac White, 243 acres for 25 shillings. After the Revolutionary War, on August 24, 1797, James Wood, governor of Virginia, granted to Robert Long of Baltimore, Maryland, 16,300 acres identified as the Mt. Torry tract. On May 9, 1803, Robert Long sold the Mt. Torry tract to Englehard Yeiser, also of Baltimore, Maryland, for \$16,000. Some say the furnace was erected in 1802; if so, the Mount Torry Furnace would be 182 years old. I do not know if there are any landmarks in Augusta County that would date back that far. Today, the furnace is deteriorating, especially on the North side, and unless it is corrected very shortly, I am afraid that it will soon disappear from the scene.

The first time that the name of Stuarts Draft came into being was on February 8, 1837, when W. L. Woodward was appointed Postmaster. The post office was discontinued January 12, 1838 and re-established July 20, 1838, with John P. Wilson appointed as postmaster. Where the post office was located at that time was about a mile or so North of the village as of now. At that point there was a continual draft of wind through there; Robert Stuart had a chopping mill nearby, so that is how the name of Stuarts Draft came into being. It would seem that the county election officials were not sure of the correct name, as in 1858, when they listed the names of the persons to be in charge of the voting precincts, they had it listed as Stuarts or Blacks Draft. The post office moved up to the railroad station when the Shenandoah Valley Railroad came through with the first train to Roanoke on June 19, 1882.

February 17, 1846, the Howardsville Turnpike was incorporated for a road from Howardsville on the James River to the Rockfish River in Nelson County. December 12, 1849, proposals were offered for the construction of the road from Rockfish River in Nelson County to South River in Augusta County for 23 miles. That was for the road and several bridges. The Howardsville Turnpike came through Stuarts Draft in the early 1850s. A stockholders meeting was held at John P. Wilson's Tavern at Stuarts Draft on March 9, 1854. In March 1856, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act dividing the Howardsville Turnpike at Stuarts Draft into two sections: the Western section to be known as the Beverley Manor Turnpike. This was done according to Chapters 57 and 61 of the Code of Virginia. Prior to the establishment of the Howardsville road the farm products were waggoned to Scottsville, then by boat to Richmond for marketing.

*Presented at the spring 1984 meeting of the Society

A voting precinct was established at Stuarts Draft in 1852 and at Sherando in 1859. In 1865, the voting precincts of the county were placed in districts—in fact, there were nine districts. Stuarts Draft was in the fourth district along with Greenville and Midway. In 1868, the precinct at Stuarts Draft was abolished, with the persons who voted at Stuarts Draft precinct voting at Greenville until a voting precinct was established at Barter Brook. The boundary line was the Shenandoah Valley Railroad—persons on the west side of the railroad voted at Barter Brook, while persons on the east side of the railroad voted at Sherando. In 1885, Mr. C. H. Cohron was one of the election officials at Sherando. A voting precinct was re-established at Stuarts Draft in 1890.

March 14, 1893, J. C. Jones & Co., of Basic City, Virginia, was awarded the contract to build the flour mill. On September 8, 1893, the mill began grinding flour.

February 1, 1895, the Fishersville, Barter Brook and Stuarts Draft Telephone Company was organized at Fishersville. The first telephones into Stuarts Draft were in use in May, 1897.

In July, 1897, the County Court approved a request from Dr. W. B. Dodge to lay a line of water pipe on either side of the Howardsville Road which "will convey water from Mountain Lake to Stuarts Draft." Dr. Dodge came to Stuarts Draft when the Shenandoah Valley Railroad was being built in 1882. In addition to his practice of medicine, he was a noted fruit grower, and also went to various places in the county to address prospective fruit growers. He harvested in October 1911, 600 bushels of cranberries. He was also a strong supporter of education (which I will relate later on).

Churches and schools were a major part of any community. Calvary Methodist Church was deeded May 10, 1854, from John Alexander and wife to seven trustees. The deed stated that the property bordered on the Howardsville Road. Mount Vernon Church of the Brethren was deeded July 11, 1871 from Henry C. Kindig and Margaret, his wife, to Jacob Stover, Abraham J. Grove and Samuel Forrer, trustees of the German Baptist or Tunker Church, known as Mount Vernon. Stuarts Draft Baptist was deeded June 20, 1895 from Cornelius H. Cohron and Cordelia A., his wife, to J. A. Glenn, J. W. Brand and C. D. Garber, trustees. Springdale Mennonite was deeded May 8, 1875 from Benjamin Kindig heirs to Abraham Kindig, Henry Grove and Jacob George, Trustees. I am sure that Calvary and Mount Vernon churches were there before being deeded—you can almost establish that by the amount that was paid for the property.

Where the first school house was located in the Stuarts Draft area, I do not know, but Hall's school, which was beside the Springdale Mennonite Church, was there in the early 1860s; also the Kindig school was there about the same time. The free public schools came into existence in 1870, with most of the early schools just a one room building. Unless there were as many as twenty-five students, the county would not furnish a teacher. In 1887, the rate of pay for teachers was for a male teacher, \$27.74 per month, for a female teacher, \$26.34 per month, with school term of five months. In the later 1870s, there was a meeting held at Middlebrook by school patrons concerning the rate of pay for teachers. At that time they were paid according to the number of students attending during the month. The patrons claimed that it was a fault of the teacher if the kids had measles, whooping cough, or their parents kept them at home to cut wood: They presented one example of a teacher where the average attendance lowered her pay to \$14.00 for the month, while she had to pay \$12.00 for room and board.

In 1904, there was a two room school in Stuarts Draft with eighty children in school. Some parents were complaining about the over-crowding and refused to send their children to school because in some instances there were three children to a desk. That was soon corrected with the formation of a Citizens Educational League. Dr. W. B. Dodge was president, and through the efforts of the League, in 1906, Stuarts Draft was the first school in the county to go on a nine month term. How this was done was by subscription, public entertainments and other methods of securing funds. They

enlarged the school, installed a library, purchased an organ for the music students, graded the lawn, sowed grass, and made a playground. Prof. J. M. Betts of Delaware was in charge of the school.

My dates of various happenings in this area does not follow chronologically, but I would like to relate some of the past that is near the Stuarts Draft area. On January 24, 1864, The Porcelain and Terra Cotta Company was chartered. Now, that was about three or four miles north of here, at Lipscomb. It was an English firm. One of the directors of the company was a Mr. Hugh Stewart. He had been at the head of one of the largest porcelain and terra cotta works in England. They manufactured tile, terra cotta cups, saucers, bowls, and pitchers. Some of their machinery came from England. It burned in 1874, but was rebuilt. In 1883, the Virginia China, Clay and Firebrick Company purchased the property. In addition to the other products, they made fire bricks, and it was said that the firebrick they made there was superior to any other in the United States.

In the early 1870s, there was the Rankin Woolen Mill, located between Stuarts Draft and Sherando, near Rankin's Methodist Church. They made cassimere, tweeds, jeans, flannels, blankets, and yarn. The building was four stories and was operated by water power. The water level in the creek got low at times, so they made a seven acre lake seven feet deep, where they could store or hold water for operation when the water level in the creek dropped. At this place there were twenty houses, store, church and school.

When the Shenandoah Valley Railroad came through in 1882—in fact, the first train to Roanoke was June 19, 1882—that was the beginning of things to come in this area. In 1887, a reporter secured the following from the railway company in Roanoke. He was interested in showing to the public the progress of the Valley from the headwaters of South River to the Rockingham line. I will just quote from a few stations. This is what was shipped by rail five years after the railroad was built in ton weight:

Lofton:	110 tons bark, 82 tons cord-wood, 15 tons spokes and hubs, 2732 tons iron ore.
Stuarts Draft:	193 tons wheat, 2 tons grassseed, 1 ton flour, 10 tons green fruit, 303 tons hay, 122 tons lumber, 156 tons logs, 402 tons bark, 20 tons cattle, 23 tons lime, 2 tons iron.
Lipscomb:	34 tons wheat, 29 tons corn, 14 tons oats, 10 tons hay, 12 tons tobacco, 99 tons bark, 18 tons iron
Lyndhurst:	28 tons wheat, 12 tons corn, 31 tons flour, 162 tons hay, 303 tons lumber, 12 tons logs, 1444 tons bark, 101 tons spokes and hubs, 27 tons kaolin clay and brick

In 1902, there were two merchandise stores at Stuarts Draft, one owned by C. D. Garber, the other by E. L. Jones; two warehouses, one owned by H. A. Black, the other by C. H. Cohron. In 1904, the following factories were at Stuarts Draft: The Valley Stave & Heading Factory, where they made barrel staves up into the thousands; B. F. Young; barrel factory was turning out from 75 to 100 barrels a day. The hoops of the barrels came from saplings of hickory, white oak, dogwood, and maple, and they used from 5,000 to 7,000 of them a month. I have talked to older residents who told me of their parents going on the Blue Ridge to gather the saplings, which were about an inch in diameter and had to be split, then were sold to the barrel factory.

J. Frank Phillips had a chair factory making 3,200 chairs in 1903. The chairs were cane and split-bottom, and there were three styles of rockers. Their production picked up in 1904 when they shipped 600 chairs in January.

A bank was established in Stuarts Draft in 1906, with William F. Koiner, President, B. E. Watson, Vice-President, and C. L. Coleman, Cashier. In 1907, the bank moved into a newly built structure when it was known as the Peoples Bank.

In 1905, Mr. George S. Etter moved his funeral home from Sport, Virginia, to Stuarts Draft. Now, if you do not know where Sport was, down route 340 where King's Tuneup Garage is located—was the location of Sport. From the late 1890s to 1903, there was a post office there.

In the early days not many post offices handled money orders, but in 1892, Stuarts Draft was made a money order office. On January 15, 1904, two Rural Free Delivery routes were established at Stuarts Draft. The length of these two routes was 43 miles. They served mail to 1,200 people living in 258 houses, carrying the mail by horse and buggy.

In the early 1900s, there was a need for a place for the business people to stay, and also to eat. Dr. Dodge erected a fourteen room house which was called the Mountain View House. In July, 1907, the passenger trains stopped at Stuarts Draft for twenty minutes to allow passengers to eat. The railroad made the station grounds attractive, and also made a gravel walk from the depot to the Mountain View House.

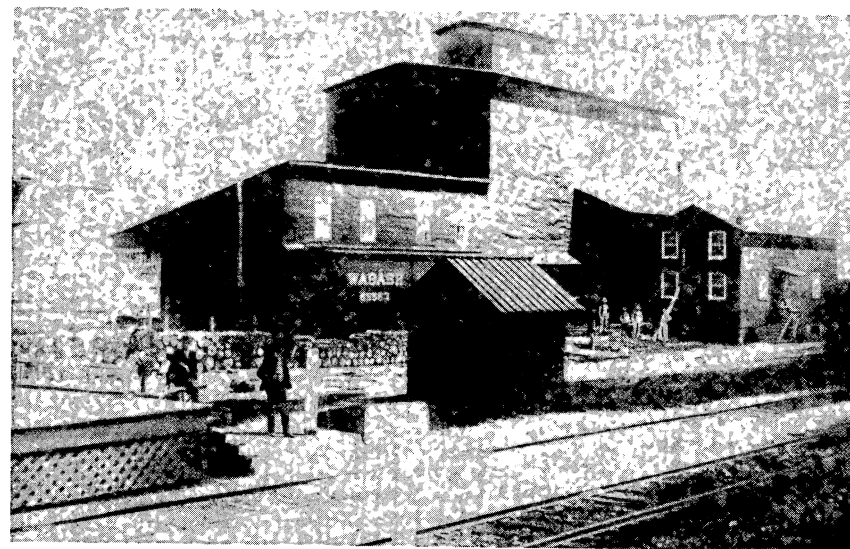
In the early 1900s apple orchards were starting on a large scale. In 1911, the Cisco Orchard Company shipped to Lexington, Kentucky, 1,000 barrels of apples for cold storage—each apple wrapped in tissue paper. There was the Keyt Orchard, the Valley Virginia Orchard, and also a large packing house just below where the mill is now.

In 1923, the Weaver Hatchery, owned and operated by Mr. Jason Weaver, started in Stuarts Draft. At that time, it was the second largest hatchery in the state of Virginia. Baby chicks were shipped all over the United States. Mr. Weaver had a produce house and shipped eggs by the carload to New York. In 1926, he shipped 161 carloads of apples.

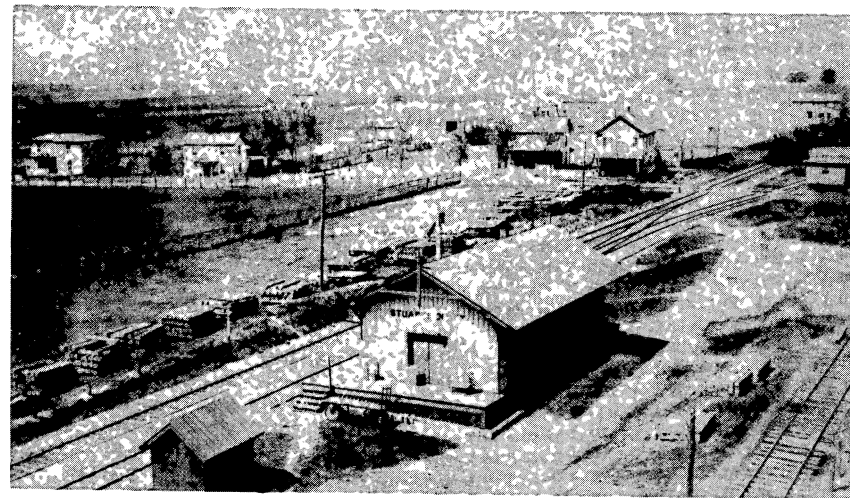
The iron ore industry added greatly to the progress of Stuarts Draft as far back as the 1850s, from the Kennedy Mine. Just across the river was the Hannah Forrer Mine. In 1891, there were twenty-five employees at that mine. A railroad track was built just below from where the railroad crossing is now, to the river. The ore was loaded into cars at that point. At the Kennedy Mine there were fifty employees. In 1902, a narrow gauge railroad was built from Lipscomb to the Kennedy Mine. It was known as the Steel Ores Railway. The ore was hauled to Lipscomb and reloaded on cars for shipment on the Norfolk & Western Railway. In 1913, the Lyndhurst Lumber Company built a standard gauge line from Lipscomb to the foothills of the Blue Ridge to get out timber. This eliminated the narrow gauge road, because the new railroad went by the Kennedy Mine, and through an agreement the Lyndhurst Lumber Line hauled the ore from that point.

FINLEY MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Finley Memorial Presbyterian Church in Stuarts Draft was begun in 1880 under the leadership of Givens B. Strickler, pastor of Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church. It was organized in 1910 and named in honor of the Reverend George W. Finley, pastor of Tinkling Spring from 1892-1909. Further information on the history of the church is found in *The Lexington Presbytery Heritage*, by Dr. Howard M. Wilson, published in 1971 by McClure Press. The present pastor of the church is Robert F. Bardin. It was in this church that the Augusta County Historical Society met in May, 1984.



Original mill—Stuarts Draft—1912 or earlier. W. J. Roder standing by post.



Railroad Depot—Stuarts Draft 1905-1907. W. J. Roder—agent and operator for over 50 years. Shows Roder home built 1897 & 1898.

Photos courtesy Mrs. Hazel Roder VanLear, Fishersville, Va.

Kennedy Mine
Early 1900s



Photos courtesy Gordon Patterson.

STUARTS DRAFT TODAY*

by
E. D. McClure, Jr.

I want to echo Bob Bardin's remarks to say to all of you that it is a real honor to have your group meet in our community and more specifically in our church known as Finley Memorial. We invite all of you to return at any time and particularly on Sunday mornings to hear one of the most outstanding young men in the ministry today—Bob Bardin.

I came to Stuarts Draft thirty-two years ago to work at the old Peoples Bank of Stuarts Draft, now Jefferson National Bank, for Mr. W. A. Bussey who some of you may remember. At that time our bank was the only one in Stuarts Draft with assets of less than one million dollars. Today we have five banks in Stuarts Draft—certainly not because we need 5 banks, but I think this is a real indication that the banking industry feels there is a great potential for growth in this area.

In the 1950s a group of us in Stuarts Draft decided that we needed to work together as businesses and formed the Stuarts Draft Business Association which is still active today. At that time twenty-eight businesses were contacted to see if they wanted to be members. Today there are over 150 businesses and industries in this area ranging from one person businesses to industries employing over 300 persons.

The first industry to come to Stuarts Draft was in 1964 when the H. K. Porter Co. headquartered in Pittsburg, decided to locate here. This plant was purchased by Nibco in 1969 and still operates here as a major industry. Since that time the following major industries have located here:

1972—Mohasco—Purchased by Mastic in 1977

1973—Hollister Co.

1976—F. M. C. now known as PT Components

1980—Hershey Co.

These five major industries now employ over 1,200 people. Jason Weaver of Stuarts Draft has done a lot of work over the years in locating industry here.

We are proud of our businesses and industries. They are very community minded and support the many activities that take place here. We have a strong Rescue Squad and Fire Dept. along with many civic groups, churches and schools, that are the backbone of our community.

Today there are about 7,500 people served out of the Stuarts Draft post office. Of the approximately 112 million dollars in retail sales in Augusta County, it is estimated that about 20% would be from residents of Stuarts Draft or about 22 million dollars. Stuarts Draft is growing and a very fine place to live.

In the past several months there has been a lot of talk in the surrounding localities about charters. Stuarts Draft is not incorporated—it is not a town or a city. We have no charter. But we are very proud of our identity and are very proud to be part of Augusta County.

Again I want to thank you for having your meeting here and invite you to come back at any time.

*Presented at the spring 1984 meeting of the Society

AUGUSTA COUNTY OBITUARIES 1860

by

Anne Covington Kidd

(Continued from Volume 20, No. 1)

On the 12th inst., at the residence of her father, Edda (ARODE), daughter of Thomas and Fanny Arode, in the 4th year of her age. (SV 16 March 1860)

In Staunton, on the 10th inst., John William (ATKINSON), infant son of Alexander and Rose Anne Atkinson, aged four months and eight days. (18 September 1860)

A little girl (——— BAILEY), the child of Mr. W. H. Bailey, living in the vicinity of Capt. J. A. Harman's, on Lewis Creek, aged about 10 months, was burnt to death about ten days ago. (SV 20 April 1860)

In Callaway co., Mo. on the 6th of August . . . in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth BASKIN, widow of Capt. John C. Baskin, dec'd. She was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina. After her marriage she resided in Augusta co., Va., till the death of her husband. In 1836 she removed to Missouri with several of her children . . . member of the Presbyterian Church for upwards of 70 years . . . leaves brothers, children, grand children, great grand children. (4 September 1860)

In Augusta, Georgia, on the ——— ult., Mrs. Lucy M. BASKIN, wife of Mr. James H. Baskin, formerly of this place. One motive for Mr. Baskin's removal to the South was the hope that his wife's health might be improved . . . Mrs. B. was the daughter of the late Samuel Clarke. (6 March 1860)

Near Fishersville, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Smith BATEMAN, at an advanced age. (SV 27 July 1860)

In this place, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Peggy G. BICKLE consort of the late Adam Bickle. (3 April 1860) . . . Mrs. Margaret BICKLE. (SV 30 March 1860)

On the 18th of June, at the residence of his grandfather, Dr. John McChesney, in Augusta co., John Taylor BLAIR, son of James A. R. Blair, dec'd. He had reached the middle of his 18th year, having been born Nov. 15, 1842. (26 June 1860)

At his residence, near Parnassus, Augusta county, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. . . Dr. Wm. R. BLAIR. (31 January 1860) . . . More than twenty years ago . . . settled amongst us, at an early age and in the very beginning of his medical career . . . he reared a large family . . . member of the Presbyterian Church. (7 February 1860) . . . January 23rd . . . in the 55th year of his age. (SV 3 February 1860)

Tribute of Respect. At a special communication of Worthington Smith Lodge, No. 6, held at the Masonic Hall in Mt. Solon, March 31st . . . preamble and resolutions on the occasion of the death of . . . Henry BLAKEMORE. Saul Paul, A. Earhart, W. Oder, Committee. (3 April 1860)

On the 22nd inst., Samuel C. BOYERS, Esq., in the 66th year of his age . . . To his entire household he was truly a father and friend . . . member of Augusta Church. (28 February 1860)

. . . on Monday morning, the 2nd inst., Miss Myrtilia BRITTON, in the 47th year of her age. (10 January 1860)

At her residence, in this place, on Saturday morning, the 12th inst., Mrs. Nancy BRITTON, in the 77th year of her age. (22 May 1860)

On Friday morning last, the 14th inst., Mr. Norborne C. BROOKS, of this place, in the 50th year of his age . . . Postmaster at Staunton for many years . . . united with the Presbyterian Church. (18 September 1860)

On the 28th of April . . . at the residence of her father, 8 miles west of Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth Frances (BROWN), daughter of William and Elizabeth Brown, aged 35 years, 1 month and 24 days . . . was born in Augusta county and resided there until about six years ago at which time she removed with her parents to this country . . . united with the Presbyterian Church, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. McFarland at Bethel Church. (10 July 1860)

Departed this life on 17th inst., Francis BROWN, of this county in the 52d year of his age . . . member of "Augusta Church." (27 November 1860)

On the 4th inst., at the residence of John D. Brown, Esq., Miss Mary BROWN. (SV 10 August 1860)

. . . on the 25th of July, Jacob (BURKHOLDER), son of Rev. Martin and Rebecca Burkholder, aged 9 years 6 months, and 2 days. (25 September 1860)

. . . on the 30th of July, Tilman (BURKHOLDER), son of Rev. Martin and Rebecca Burkholder aged 5 years 4 months and 19 days. (25 September 1860)

On the 7th inst., at her residence in this county, Mrs. Mary C. BUSHONG, in the 70th year of her age . . . member of the German Reformed Church. (12 June 1860)

The well-known and respectable colored barber, of this place, Robert CAMPBELL, died . . . on Thursday last. He was, we believe, a native of Fredericksburg, but had lived in Staunton for many years. (2 October 1860) . . . on Wednesday last. "Uncle Bob." (SV 28 September 1860)

On Monday evening, the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. Adams Lushbaugh, Mrs. Mary C. CARROLL, consort of Mr. John M. Carroll, of Staunton . . . Aged about 23 years. (10 April 1860)

On the 3rd of Nov., at her residence on the Calf Pasture River, Mrs. Nancy G. CLAYTON, wife of Mr. Thomas Clayton, aged 61 years and three months . . . left a husband and a large family . . . member of the Presbyterian Church of Rocky Spring. (25 December 1860)

On the 8th of Nov., Ralph V. CLAYTON, son of Mr. Thomas Clayton, aged 19 years and 4 months. Scarcely had the earth closed over the remains of the mother when its bosom must again be opened to receive those of a son. (25 December 1860)

In Staunton, on Friday morning last, at the residence of Mr. Wm. B. Crawford, her son-in-law, Mrs. Maria J. COALTER, widow of the late Dr. Thomas J. Coalter, in the 77th year of her age . . . Her father, the Hon. Thomas Barclay, served his country . . . Minister to the Emperor of Morocco . . . Mrs. Coalter was . . . born in France. (8 May 1860)

. . . Letitia R. (COCHRAN), daughter of Wm. Cochran, Esq., near Greenville, in her 15th year. (23 October 1860)

At his father's residence in Augusta County . . . Mr. James COINER, in the 22nd year of his age. (SV 20 & 27 January 1860) Tribute of Respect . . . Union Debating Society . . . John C. Patrick, Sec'y. W. A. Freed, Secretary. (SV 3 February 1860)

The late John E. COOK was born on the 16th of May, 1830, was sentenced to death on the 16th of November, executed on the 16th of December, and his child was born on the 16th of last July. (SV 6 January 1860)

Jan. 20th . . . J. R. C. CURRIER, son of Wilson Currier, of Augusta county, aged 11 years and 2 days. (6 March 1860)

The "Winchester Republican" publishes a brief obituary notice of John G. DAVIS, who recently died at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory . . . belonged to the 1st Dragoons and enlisted in this place about two years ago. (13 March 1860)

At the residence of his father . . . on the . . . 23d inst. . . Mr. William Reeves DAVIS, in the 35th year of his age. (SV 31 August 1860)

On the 14th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth DEMPSTER, wife of Gilbert Dempster, near Greenville, in the 72nd year of her age. (28 February 1860)

. . . Rockingham, on Thursday night last . . . a fire had broken out . . . Mr. Dever, with his brother-in-law, Sol. Patterson . . . was . . . trying to arrest the flames. Young Patterson . . . badly burned, and his sister, Mrs. James H. Dever, was . . . ministering to him, when she was summoned to the house of her father-in-law by the announcement of the death of her husband. (Mr. James H. DEVER) . . . had married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Patterson, of South River . . . Frank Smallwood . . . is thought to be the murderer. (10 April 1860)

... murder ... in the vicinity of Bridgewater, in ... (Rockingham) county, on Thursday night, the 5th inst. ... a daughter of Mr. Hugh Dever was married on that night.—A number of young men gathered for the purpose of "belling" the wedding party.—James DEVER, a brother of the bride, went out and told them to desist ... a man named Smallwood (a carpenter, formerly of this place) discharged a shot gun ... killing him instantly ... Mr. DEVER was a married man, with a family of three or four children. (SV 13 April 1860)

... on the 6th inst., at the residence of John McCue, Esq., Miss Sallie H. DOUGLASS. (17 April 1860) ... connected with the Presbyterian Church in Waynesboro ... was a niece of the Rev. James Douglas ... and a daughter of that Mr. John Douglas ... an Elder in Bethel Church. (24 April 1860)

On the 5th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, James Craig, Esq., of Augusta co., Mrs. Mary A. EDDINS, aged 63 years ... (member) of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (10 July 1860)

On the 10th ult., Mr. Joshua H. EVANS, in the 49th year of his age. (3 April 1860) In this place, on the 17th ult., Mr. John M. FARRAR, aged about 70 years. (SV 9 March 1860)

... in Roanoke, Woodford county, Ill., on the 24th ult., Elizabeth Ann (FAUBER), second daughter of David and Ann Fauber, formerly of this county, in the 6th year of her age. (SV 13 January 1860)

At his residence near Staunton, on Thursday morning, the 15th inst. ... Purser Samuel FORREST, of the U. S. Navy ... had resided at this place for several years ... remains were taken to Lexington for interment, on Saturday, being escorted beyond the town limits by the two military companies of Staunton. (20 March 1860) ... leaving a large family ... lived and died ... in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church (SV 16 March 1860)

Death of Joseph GALES ... Saturday night last ... will be buried today (Tuesday) ... in his 75th year. For two-thirds of his long life he has been connected with the office of the "National Intelligencer." (24 July 1860)

On the 20th inst., at the residence of her son, Alexander Gardner, Esq., Mrs. Ann GARDNER, in the 86th year of her age. (SV 27 January 1860)

At her residence in this county, Mrs. Polly (GILKESON), wife of David Gilkeson, in the 71st year of her age ... member of the Presbyterian Church. (No date given.) (25 December 1860)

On his estate, near Mt. Meridian, on the 26th day of December last, in the close of the 79th year of his age, Col. Alexander R. GIVENS ... In the war with Great Britain he was one of the first to start as commander of an Augusta company to serve his country. (17 January 1860)

In this place, on Wednesday night last, Wotrington S. GRAVES, in the 22nd year of his age. (3 April 1860)

At the residence of her uncle, Geo. W. Greiner, Waynesboro' ... in the 14th year of her age, Mary E. GREINER, daughter of Eagon Greiner, late of Staunton. (24 April 1860)

In Staunton ... on the 28th of June ... Mrs. Eliza C. GROVE, wife of Mr. John Grove, and daughter of the late David Points, in the 32nd year of her age ... She was soon followed by her infant son, John David (GROVE), aged 3 weeks. (SV 20 July 1860)

On the 21st ... Millard Wilson (HAMILTON), eldest son of Henry H. and Isabella J. Hamilton, aged about 5 years. (4 December 1860)

June 8 ... Mary Bourland (HANGER), daughter of Peter and Margaret Hanger, aged nearly 3 years. (19 June 1860)

On the 3rd or 4th inst., at Pilot Knob, Missouri ... Michael M. HANGER—in about the 36th year of his age—son of David and Mary Hanger, formerly of Augusta county, Va. (31 January 1860)

June the 18th, Peter HANGER, aged 6 years, and on June 20th, Wm. G. HANGER, aged 7 years and 9 months, sons of Peter and Margaret Hanger ... in the short space of 12 days, these parents have been bereft of three interesting children, Mary B. (HANGER) having died the 8th. (3 July 1860)

On the 13th inst., Mrs. Anne G. HARNSBERGER, in the 64th year of her age ... (member) Methodist Episcopal Church ... She survived the death of her husband, the late Col. Samuel Harnsberger, more than eight years. (24 April 1860) ... Mrs. Annie G. HARNSBERGER. (SV 27 April 1860)

At Newington, King and Queen, August 31st, Miss Maria Susan HARWOOD, a deaf mute. At the age of 12 years, she became a student at the Asylum for the DEAF, etc., at Staunton ... her mother Mrs. M. L. Harwood ... After six years at Staunton, she removed to the Philadelphia Asylum, and thence returned to her family at the old homestead. (2 October 1860)

At the residence of her brother, Bethuel Herring, in Augusta co., on the 27th of June, Miss Jane B. HERRING ... member of Mossy Creek Church. (3 July 1860)

At Mt. Solon, on the 20th inst., Alonzo Newton (HOFFMAN), son of Sylvester and Virginia Hoffman, aged four months. (SV 30 March 1860)

At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Morehead, Pulaski co., Mr. George HUDSON, formerly of Augusta co., aged about 79 years. (10 July 1860)

At his residence, near Greenville, on the 11st inst., Mr. Samuel HUMPHREYS—aged 75 years ... a farmer ... for 29 years ... a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Bethel. (19 June 1860)

At his mother's residence, near Luray, Page co., Va., on the 9th of May ... Dr. Benjamin H. KIBLER, late of Spring Hill, Augusta co., Va. (5 June 1860) ... age 32. (SV 8 June 1860) Tribute of Respect ... meeting of the Mountain Guard. R. L. Doyle, Capt. (SV 29 June 1860) Sentiments Offered by ... Relatives on visiting the Grave, and erecting a Monument to the honor of Dr. B. H. KIBLER ... Dec. 1, 1860 ... late of Spring Hill, Augusta county ... A. V. Kibler—A Sister-in-law ... A. M. Kibler—A Brother ... J. Kibler—A Brother ... L. A. Yates—A Widowed Sister ... A. J. Kibler—A Brother ... Miss Richard—A Cousin. Luray, Dec. 6, 1860. (18 December 1860)

On the 6th inst., Mary Emma (KICE), infant daughter of John and Margaret Kice. (SV 11 May 1860)

On the 27th of January, at the residence of her father, near Waynesboro' ... Carra (KOINER), daughter of John and Paulina Koiner, in the 4th year of her age. (SV 16 March 1860)

On the 4th ult., Fanny (KOINER), daughter of John and Paulina Koiner, in the 6th year of her age. (SV 16 March 1860)

On the 2nd ult., at the residence of his father, in the neighborhood of Waynesboro', John (KOINER), eldest son of Jacob and Margaret Koiner, in the 4th year of his age. (SV 16 March 1860)

On the 27th ult., at his residence near Staunton ... Thos. LOTLER ? a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years. (SV 5 October 1860)

At the Rockbridge Alum Springs, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Elvira LYLE. The funeral services will take place at the Virginia Hotel, Staunton, on Tuesday morning (25th). (25 December 1860)

At Pointsville, Va., on the 31st day of May ... Miss Mary Ann MATHENY, in the 23rd year of her age ... was the daughter of the late Mr. Peachy Matheny, of Staunton ... (member of) Methodist Episcopal Church. (24 July 1860)

On the 10th ult., Signora Tapp (MATHENEY), third child of Wm. W. and Ann E. Matheney, aged 2 years and 3 months. (2 October 1860)

On the 2nd inst., at the Western Lunatic Asylum, in her thirtieth year, Mrs. Minerva McCARTY, wife of the Rev. W. C. McCarty, late of the Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church. (8 May 1860)

On the 12th inst. . . . Robert Dabney (McCUE), son of John and Ellen S. McCue, aged 3 months and 10 days. (17 January 1860)

On Wednesday morning, May the 16th . . . near the Warm Springs, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth M'GUFFIN, wife of Mr. James M'Guffin, in the 81st year of her age . . . born and brought up in the county of Augusta, within the bounds of the old Augusta Church . . . She died an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church of the Warm Springs. (5 June 1860)

On the 30th ult., near Sangersville, Augusta co., Christena Mary (MILLER), daughter of Daniel and Hannah Miller, in the 3d year of her age. (27 November 1860)

At his residence near Stribling Springs, March 13th E. L. MILLER, in the 67th year of his age . . . a native of Bielefel, Westpalen, Prussia . . . a resident of this country upwards of 20 years. (20 March 1860)

On the 5th inst., near Sangersville . . . John Burner (MILLER), son of Joseph and Barbara Miller, in the 7th year of his age. (27 November 1860)

On the 20th inst., Mathias MINNICK, aged 84 years, 6 months and 10 days. (2 October 1860)

On the 18th of August, at the residence of her father, Mr. Simpson F. Taylor, Mrs. Lucy M. MOON, in the 25th year of her age. About 8 years ago . . . united herself with the Baptist Church. (4 September 1860)

On the 21st of November, Boyd Graham (MOORE), infant son of Dr. R. and Margaret Moore, aged 3 years, 11 mos. and 1 day. (4 December 1860)

On Sunday afternoon, last, Mr. James H. O'BRIEN, formerly of Rockingham, but for seven or eight years past a citizen of this place. (12 June 1860) Tribute of Respect . . . Staunton Lodge No. 13 of free and accepted Masons . . . (Committee) Bros. W. A. Burke, S. B. Brown, B. B. Donoghe, W. H. Wilson and S. J. Davis. Jas. F. Patterson, Sec'y. (19 June 1860) . . . for a number of years the account clerk in the house of Crawford & Cochran . . . buried with military and masonic honors, he being a contributing member of Capt. Baylor's Company, the West Augusta Guards, and an accepted mason . . . of Staunton Lodge . . . native of Rockingham county . . . about 32 years of age. (SV 15 June 1860)

Adventures of an Augusta Convict. Harrison Parrott, a free negro who was sent to the Penitentiary . . . from this county, for the murder of his wife (_____ PAR-ROTT), escaped recently from the Covington and Ohio Railroad, where he had been hired to labor for R. F. Bibb & Co., (14 February 1860)

. . . death of William C. PRICE, formerly of Winchester, Va. . . . dutiful son . . . Brother . . . (Member) M. E. Church . . . Four years ago he made Staunton is home. (SV 3 February 1860)

On the 28th ult., at the residence of his father, in Waynesboro, Va., John T. REEDER, aged 25 years and 22 days . . . parents, sisters. (20 March 1860) . . . at the residence of his father, (John W. Reader,) . . . Thos. T. READER. (SV 16 March 1860)

July 19th, near Spring Hill, Dr. Wm. B. REEDMAN, aged 24 years, 11 months and 17 days. (31 July 1860) . . . Dr. Wm. B. REEDMAN. (SV 3 August 1860)

. . . from Mr. Z. Johnson of Mt. Meridian . . . one day last week, an elderly man named RIPPETOE, who recently removed from Albemarle to Augusta county, was seen by a lady, Mrs. Corley, to drop on the river bank . . . when life became extinct. (SV 13 July 1860)

On Mossy Creek, on the 22nd inst., David Kyle (ROBSON), son of Dr. G. T. and E. M. Robson aged 5 years and 6 months. (29 May 1860)

Near Mt. Solon, on the 7th inst., Christian RUSMISEL, in the 74th year of his age . . . was born in this county . . . member of the German Reformed Church. (18 September 1860)

On the 5th inst., Julia Elizabeth (SHRY), second daughter of Wm. and Annie Shry—aged 1 yr. 8 months and 18 days. (24 January 1860)

In Amsterdam, Botetourt county, on the 29th ult., Charles W. F. (SHUEY), infant son of Dr. J. W. Shuey, formerly of Augusta, aged 4 weeks. (SV 13 January 1860)

On the 6th of May, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. Lucy Wyatt SHUMATE, wife of Mr. Bailey Shumate, of this county . . . connected . . . with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. (15 May 1860)

On the 1st of March . . . Charles SIMON, at the advanced age of 74 years . . . was born and raised in Lancaster co., Pa., where he spent the best part of his life . . . (as a) Cooper. Some years since he removed to Augusta co. . . . where he . . . pursued the same business . . . member of the M. E. Church. (20 March 1860)

At his residence "Sailor's Rest," in this place, on Sunday morning last, Com. Chas. W. SKINNER, of the U. S. Navy, in his 72nd year. (16 October 1860) . . . near Staunton . . . on . . . 14th inst. . . . was born in the (then) district of Maine, in April 1789, and entered the Navy as a midshipman in January 1809 . . . The War of 1812 found him an acting master in the brig "ARGUS" . . . The war over, Lieut. Skinner was selected by Commodore Channcey to serve with him in the Washington, (74,) the flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron . . . Returning from the Mediterranean, Lieut Skinner was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, where he married, in 1820 . . . Miss Clara Whitehead, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, who . . . mourns his loss. He commanded . . . one of small vessels of Commodore Porter's squadron, employed against the pirates in the West Indies in 1822, and the "Porpoise" schooner in 1824. In 1827 he was promoted to the rank of Master Commandant, and the next year was appointed to the comand of the sloop-of-war "Warren," on the Mediterranean station, and in 1829 was acting captain of the "Java" frigate, bearing the flag of Commodore Biddle. Returning to the United States in 1830 he was variously employed—at the Norfolk navy yard as second in command, on the recruiting service, and in command of receiving ships—until 1838, when he was appointed to the command of the "Fulton" steamer, having been promoted to the rank of Captain in 1837. Having performed a tour of duty in command of the receiving vessels "Java," "Delaware" and "Pennsylvania," in . . . 1839, 1840 and 1841, he was in 1844 appointed to command the squadron on the coast of Africa, and on his return, in 1846, was assigned to the command of the navy yard at Norfolk, but was soon called from this . . . to . . . duties of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Equipment in the Navy Department . . . until 24th of February, 1852, when, at his own request, he was relieved . . . 1855 . . . having purchased a beautiful residence near Staunton . . . he returned to . . . the bosom of his family. (23 October 1860)

At Smithfield, (the residence of her husband), Clarke County, on Thursday the 22nd inst., Mrs. Fanny SMITH, wife of Wm. D. Smith, and daughter of the late Erasmus Stribling, of Staunton, aged 41 years. (4 December 1860)

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of the Faculty and Students of Mossy Creek Academy, convened upon the announcement of the death of H. Jewett SMITH, of Harrisonburg . . . resolutions were adopted . . . (leaves) mother. Jas. R. Stout, Ch'n. D. C. Cannon, Sec. (27 March 1860)

In this place, on the 18th ult., Mrs. Mary J. SMITH, wife of Wm. R. Smith, Esq., aged 44 years . . . (member of) the M. E. Church. (2 October 1860) . . . leaves . . . 5 . . . children and a . . . husband. (SV 5 October 1860)

On the 15th inst., at East View, Mary Bell (SNAPP), infant daughter of Robert B. and Mary L. Snapp, aged 6 months and 18 days. (3 July 1860)

Near Pudding Spring, Augusta co., on the 10 of April . . . Mary Ellen (SPUR), infant daughter of James A. and Mary A. Spur, aged 7 months 2 weeks and 2 days. (22 May 1860)

Mr. Garrett STANTON, living in the vicinity of Swoope's Depot, in this county, was burnt to death one day last week. (SV 21 December 1860)

At his residence in Staunton, on Friday last, William H. S. TEAGLE, aged 45 years. (12 June 1860)

. . . Van Buren, Arkansas, Wednesday last . . . Mrs. Alice THOMPSON, wife of Prof. J. Baker Thompson, son of Judge Lucas P. Thompson, of this place . . . As the beautiful and accomplished Alice Powers, she was a . . . favorite of this community. (SV 16 November 1860)

On the 29th ult., at his residence near Greenville, in this county, John S. THOMPSON, aged about 62 years. About four months previous he had buried his beloved wife . . . He was a . . . farmer . . . Bethel Church, where he was a liberal supporter. (10 April 1860)

In Mt. Solon, on the 18th inst. . . Eddie (VIGAR), son of Wm. Vigar, in the seventh year of his age. (SV 24 February 1860)

Near Richmond, at the residence of her son, Mr. Harvey P. Taylor, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Frances Ann WADDELL, widow of the late Dr. A. Waddell, of Staunton. (14 August 1860)

In Staunton, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Mary WARDEN. (11 September 1860) At her residence . . . on the 8th ult. . . aged 67 years . . . daughter of Mr. Leas, formerly an elder of the Staunton Church . . . At a comparatively early period she was left the widowed mother of four daughters and two sons. (30 October 1860)

On the 30th ult., Mrs. Margaret T. WILLSON, wife of Col. Wm. Willson, in the 65th year of her age. (13 November 1860)

In this place, on Wednesday night last, James W. WOODS, in the 4th year of his age. (3 April 1860) . . . 47th year of his age. (SV 6 April 1860)

In Waynesboro', on the 9th ult., . . . John Edwin (WRIGHT), infant son of James W. and Mary C. Wright, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 22 days. (SV 20 April 1860)

At his residence, in this county, near Tinkling Spring Church, on Friday, the 3rd inst., William S. YOUNG, in the 78th year of his age. (7 February 1860)

At his residence in this county, on Saturday last, Capt. Wm. S. YOUNG, for many years a citizen of Staunton. (11 September 1860) Tribute of Respect . . . Staunton Lodge, No. 13, of Free and Accepted Masons . . . death of Bro. Wm. Young announced . . . Bros. H. M. Bell, J. F. Patterson and Wm. A. Burke were appointed a Committee to prepare . . . expression of sorrow. James F. Patterson. (18 September 1860)

THE SESSION BOOK OF PEAKED MOUNTAIN AND COOK'S CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

by
Richard K. MacMaster

The Rev. Alexander Miller began to keep records of baptisms and marriages in a small book in 1759. On the inside cover he inscribed "Session Book of Cook's Creek & Pyked Mountain Congregations Anno Domini 1759 Alexr. Miller M. A. being Minister." The two Presbyterian congregations he served had been organized about 1742 and united in calling Miller as their pastor in 1757, but no earlier records are known to exist.

In the back of the book he entered primarily financial records, beginning with the May 4, 1759 meeting of the session and continuing through November 2, 1765. Many pages have been torn from the back of the book, possibly before it began to be used as a session book. At one time it belonged to a John Stuart, who wrote on the cover: "John Stuart His Book of . . . This Shall Intitle the Berers to what Shall Be Drawn in my Lotary. John Stuart."

The session of Cook's Creek Presbyterian Church began to use the book again in 1782 and records are continuous through 1835. The session book passed eventually to the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisonburg. Cook's Creek and Harrisonburg formed one congregation until 1869 and shared a pastor with Mosby Creek as late as 1814.

The old session book apparently remained in the church office until early in this century. Ella Warren Harrison included "Notes from the Session Book of Cook's Creek and Peaked Mountain Congregation 1759-1835" in *A Chapter of Hopkins Genealogy* (Chicago, 1905). Someone put the original session book in a bank vault for safekeeping, but no one remembered it was there.

A diligent search by Mrs. Kate McChesney Bolls and Mrs. Bennett Harman Powell failed to turn up any clue to its whereabouts and they had to rely on the notes in the Hopkins genealogy in writing *Cook's Creek Presbyterians: A Heritage of Faith* (Harrisonburg, 1965). They noted that the original "has been misplaced."

In 1982 the Rockingham National Bank found three "lost" session books stored in its vault. Mrs. Pauline Beard, the historian of Harrisonburg First Presbyterian, identified these record books. The two others gave minutes of Rockingham Church, formed by the Old School Presbyterian members of the Cook's Creek-Harrisonburg congregation, for 1841-1856 and 1858-1867.

All three session books are now in the custody of the Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Foundation, Montreat, N. C. A microfilm copy is available at the First Presbyterian Church in Harrisonburg.

The Rev. Alexander Miller's Register of Baptisms and Marriages 1759-1764 and Financial Records for Cook's Creek and Peaked Mountain Presbyterian Congregations 1759-1765.

The original title page is mutilated

" . . . ssion Book of
 . . . Pyked Mountain Congregations
 . . . Domini 1759 Alexr. Miller M.A.
 being Minister."

(page 8)

Baptized in 1759

Jany.	Margaret Irwin	April	Jean Snodon	
	Nathan Huston		Susanna Berry	
Feb'y.	Anne Harrison		Eleanor Semple	
	Betty Semple	May	Margt. Johnston	
	Hugh Brewster	June	John Curry	
	Alexr. Wilson		Margery Thomson	
March	George Malcom		William Poague	
	Helen Ralston	Sepr.	William Woodhall	16 in all

Married in 1759

Febry. ye 20th	John Crevens	Margaret Dyre
March 6th	Isaiah Shipman	Eliz. Hodge
March 13th	Michael Carn	Eliz. Persinger
	in dutch Meeting	
April 3rd	John Kengere (Henger?)	Eliz. Sargant
April 17th	Saml. Hemphill	Mary Crevens
April 17th	Christopher Huffman	Barbara Evighly
Sept. 19th	John Pharis	Elizabeth Hill
Sept. 26	Thos. Spencer	Anne Duncan
9br. 19th	John Jackson	Martha Claypool
10br. 11th	Andrw. Ewen	Susanna Shannon
10br. 12th	John Hopkins	Jean Gordon

(page 9)

Baptized 1760

Jany.	John Magil	June	John Hemphill
	Johnathan Shipman		Wm. Stuart
	Henry Smith	7br.	Jas. Magil
Feby.	Walter Davies	8br.	William McClure
	Mary Crevens		Darl. Harrison
March	Sarah Craig		Jean Ewen
April	James Brewster		Sarah Frazier
	Wm. Elliot	9br.	Sarah Guin
	Thos. Lewis		William Smith
May	Robert Grey		Mary McClure
	Jean Semple		Mary Hopkins
			David Ralston

Married 1760

Jany. first	John Pickens (Picken)	Anne Oliver
Janry. 17th	John McCay	Sarah Oliver
Janry. 24th	Saml. Briggs	Mary Logan
June 28th	Joseph Dictum	Rachel Love
July 15th	Henry Armintroute	Mary Wagonier
July 29th	Henry Henry	Mary Chesnuts
Sept. 15th	Christopher Ermintrout	Susanna Bower
8br. 21	William Glasgow	Eliz. Colley
9br. 26	Wm. Gregg	Margt. Johnston
Decembr. 25th	Thos. Stinson	Eliz. Logan

(page 10)

Baptized 1761

Jany.	Joanna Berry	June	Ephraim Wilson
	John		Martin Turpine
	Jas. Virdon		Wm. Sholl
	Lydia	July	Margt. McClure
	Eliz. Ralston		Mary Irwin
Feby.	Eliz. Poage		Jean Briggs
	G--n. Henderson		Mary Shannon
	Sarah Duglass	August	John Woodal
	Wm. Curry		Wm. Gregg
March	John Brewster		Eliz. Carlile
	Eliz.		Wm. Stuart
	Sarah Lawrence	7br.	George Stringer
April	Sarah Smith		Sarah Hopkins
	Jenat Brewster	8br.	Sarah Smith
May	John Hopkins		Abraham Pickens
	Jos. Ramsey	9br	Davd. Magary

23

Married 1761

March 5th	Rob t. Crevens	Esther Harrison
March 31	Saml. Peterson	Martha Legerwood
April 16	Skidmore Monsy	Mary Scot
April 20th	Henry Long	Catrina Pence
May 26th	Saml. Semple	Hannah Copeland
Sept. first	Jas. Bell	Margt. McBride
9br. 11th	Saml. Hyrons	Christian Wilson
10br. 11th	Wm. Shannon	Catrine Thaim (Thom?)
10br. 24th	Thos. Peterson	Margt (Harrison?)

Baptized 1762

Feby.	Agnes Peterson	June	Mattw. Semple
	John McClure		Anne Black
	Jean Rubertson	July	Jesse Harrison
	Eliz. McKnoughtan	Sept.	Gideon Harrison
	Saml. Irwin		Joseph Hyrons
March	David Magil		Gideon Harrison [entered twice]
	Eliz. Snodon		Wm. Ralston
	Anne Greg	Octbr.	fin. Lusk (Tim?)
	Margt. McMullen		John Lusk
April	Benj. Semple		Mary Malcom
	Robt. M'Cay	Novbr.	Eliz. Hopkins
	Hannah Crevens		Sarah Henderson
	Eliz. Crevens		Ephraim Hopkins
	Eliz. Ewen		Joseph Crevens

Married 1762

Jany 7th	Matthew Black	Margt. Ponder
Jany. 9th	John Peartree	Rebeckah Lovegrove
Jany. 16th	Thomas Wilmoth	Agnes Wait
Feb. 24th	Edwd. Irwin	Eliz. Curry
Feb. 25th	Robt. Cunningham	Margt. Kilpatrick
March 2d	John Skidmore	Magdalene Hindoll Hinnoll?
		(Kinnoll)
April 1st	David Smith	Elenor Esom
April 5th	Martin Humble	Anna Delay
April 16th	Jas. Belshaw	Esther Hook
June 24	Isaac McDonald	Jean Scot
(page 12)		
July 28	Wm. Chesnut	Catrine Callachan
August 26	Isaiah Curry	Margt. Irwin
Octbr. 28	Hugh Dickson	Mary Londey
9br 22	Robt. Rutherford	Mary Sevier
9br 30	Amos Bird	Sarah Bedhill
10br. 9th	Wm. Semple	Sarah Coplin
10br. 15th	Patrick Savage	Judith McThoron ? (McKeron?)
10br. 27	Leonard Propst	Catrine Capliner
Married 1763		
Jany. 20th	Robt. McKemmy	Sarah Cunningham
March 17th 1763	Adam Stinson	Rebeckah Peterson
March 31	Jas. Wallace	Jean Baird
May 10th	Benjn. Thos.	Susanna Lewis
May 24	Geor. Bedhill	Magdalen Birde
August 10th	Benj. Harrison	Mary McClure
August 17th	John Johnston	Mary Shelpman (Shipman?)
	Benjn. Harrison	Mary McClure
	Wm. Davies	Rachel Guin (Gum?)
8br. 15th	John Logan	Mary McClure
8br. 20th	Robt. Davies	Sarah Morse
9br. 8th	George Brewster	Mary Love
10br 29		
(page 13)		

Baptized 1763

The War prevents ye compleating ye list this year. 13

Janry.	Agnes Marshal	_____ Green
	Arnold Custard	_____ Smith
	Bridget	_____ Davies
Febry. at Henry Smith's		March John Irwin
	_____ Williams	

The War prevents ye compleating ye list this year.

Baptized 1764

Janry.	William Laurence	April	Mary Hemphill
	Anne Semple		Jeremiah Crevens
March	John McKemmy		Jenat Brown
	Wm. McMullan		

Married in 1764

Janry. 19th	Robert Caldwell	Sarah Duglass
Febry. 27th	Charles Hedrich	Barbara Conrode
March 19th	Cornelius Boman	Susanna Painter
April 10th	John Munger	Agnes Pirke
April 26th	Kelham Price	Elizth. Null
June 26th	John Harman	Mary Van Gummundie
July 9th	Saml. Curry	Jean Irwin
Novr. 6th	Obadiah Monsey	Anne McBride

(page 79)

May 4th 1759 at a Meeting of ye Session & Congn.

Cook's Creek qr. Clear untill Novbr. last

Muddy Creek qr. Clear untill Novbr. last

No Accounts from Mossy Creek & North River Quarters

Archd. Huston to Settle ye State of Pyked Mountain Congn. which is as followeth to wit of a bond from Patrick Frazier John Davison John Stephenson & James Brewster Eight pounds twelve & two pence halfpenny £8.12.2½

Since Patrick Frazier & John Davison were bound fourteen pounds ten shillings in Arrears 14.10.0

In all twenty three pounds two shillings and two pence halfpenny in Arrears

At a meeting of ye Session & Congn. April 30th 1760

Cooks Creek quarter clear to Novbr. last

Muddy Creek quarter clear to Novbr. last

May 5th 1760

Since Patrick Frazier & John Davison were bound for Pyked Mountain Congn. Reced. from them thirty Nine pounds one Shilling & three pence

June 6th 1763 Settled with Patrick Frazier & John Davison in respect to ye Pyked Mountain Arrears & there is now Due by them thirty three Pounds two shillgs. & three pence halfpenny

At a Meeting of ye Congn. November first 1763

Muddy-Creek quarter for 3 years in 1st Capt. Warren was Concerned as Collector in Arrear £2.0.3

and from Robert Peterson & Archd. Hopkins for ye year 1762 two reced. 12.15.3½

Ordered that John Davies & Majr. Smith inspect into their Collectors expence Since the Commencement of the Congn. & appoint New Collectors & return an account to ye Session

& Daniel Love & Samuel Hemphill act so for Cook's Creek quarter

& Jas. Magill & Edward Irwin act so in North River quarter

& yt. this resolution be publickly read next Lord's day.

(page 75)

We whose Names are hereunto Annexed Do promise to pay (on doing ye work) the sevl. sums annexed to our Names for covering ye Addition to Cooks Creek Meeting house & Sesson house & inclosing a grave Yard at sd. house witness our hands this 22nd of June 1762.

Alexr. Miller	0-10-0	robert patten jur	0-2-0
Ephraim Love	0-4-0	Thomas Campbell	0-3-0
Abrm. Smith	0-5-0	Samuel Sampire	0-2-6
Hugh Camble	0-5-0	Samuel Hemphill	0-2-6
James Magill	0-5-0	Patrick Gwin	0-2-6
Thomas Gordon	00-5-0	Michael Warren	0-5-0
William Gragg	0-2-5	John Davies	0-5-0

David Ralston

0-5-0

Danial Love

0-5-0

Isaiah Shipman

0-5-0

(page 78)

At ye Sacrament 1762 in Mr. Miller's hand

£2.6.0

of ye Above paid to Henry Black

7.6

of ye Above paid to Thos. Gordon

12.5

& to Capt. Love for whiskey Six Shillings

6.0

At a Sacrament August 21 1763 in Mr. Miller's hand

£1.10.9

In John Malcom's hand at ye same time

10.0

April 27th 1764

Settled with ye Session for the above Sums & I am due them

£2.11.3

Alexr. Miller M.A.

(page 77)

for the repairs from Capt. Love in Mr. Miller's hands

£0.10.0

for the repairs from John Crevens in Mr. Miller's hands

2.3

from Benjn. Finla

5.0

for ye repairs in Mr. Miller's hands for Wm. Greg

2.0

for ye repairs in Mr. Miller's hands for Wm. McMullan

2.6

for ye repairs in Capt. Love's hand for Conrode Humble & Jas. Begs pd. pr. Mr. Grattan

5.0

for ye repairs in Mr. Miller's hand for Danl. Love

2.6

for ye repairs in ---- Robt. Mines for Jno. Malcom

5.0

Novbr. 2d 1765

Settled with John Magill & John Hopkins relative to ye five pounds paid to Robert Mines for ye repairs & I have reced. on ye Above Sums

£1.4.9

& I am paid in ye Money due by me to ye Session

2.11.3

Remains yet due me of sd. five pounds

1.4.0

(page 73)

Febry. 16th 1764

Settled with Andrew Irwin for the three years he was Collector and there remains due

£4.19.1

May 22d 1764 Settled for two years of John Irwin's Collecting & he has paid

14.7.6

Settled with Edwd. Irwin for two years & there is for one year 9.3.6 & for another 7.17.6

17.1.0

in all

Febry. 16th 1764 Settled with John Malcom for one year & there is due

1.4.3

& with Henry Smith for two years & there is due

2.0.0

Settled with Patk. Guin for two years & there is due

3.5.0

Muddy Creek quarter Clear to Novbr. ast

May 22d 1764 Settled with John Magill & he has paid

10.11.3

May 22d 1764 Settled with Saml. Hemphill & he has paid on ye plan of whole labours

6.15.0

August 8th 1764 Settled with John Crevens for Six Months of ye forty pounds plan & there

4.0.6

is due

Settled with John Malcom for ye plan of whole labour & ye Collectors have paid

17.18.0

Settled with Mossy-Creek quarter & on ye old plan there is due now

6.7.6

(page 74)

August 8th 1764

Paid by Capt. Harrison for ye use of ye Congn.

0.10.0

August 11th 1764

Edwd. Irwin has paid on ye New Plan

5.14.0

Edwd. Irwin's payment on ye New Plan Now assigned to Jas. Magill in his Genl. receipt

5.14.0

(page 2)

1. The date appears altered & Claimed as in ye year 1765.

2. it has not ye same Settlement at ye bottom as all his other receipts.

3. yt at allowing it 1764 ye 5th of April then why did he not produce it ye 22nd of May next following when he Settled in ye presence of ye Session & Congregation?

4. why did he keep it up so long?

5. he was not positive I had made figures which Captn. Magill believes he Made.

6. all Counterfeits are still very like ye persons hand injured & likeness is not so much to determine ye case as other Circumstances.

Corrections to Spring 1984 Augusta Historical Bulletin: Mount Solon, Virginia
page 48: second paragraph: Tolliver should be Taliaferro
page 49: From 1901 to 1916, the only full time physician in Mt. Solon was Dr. Joseph L. Alexander, who lived in the residence in front of the depot and had his office in a small building along the road.
Dr. Samuel Burton, not Paul Burton, was a physician, but lived in Parnassus, not Mount Solon.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Minnie Sue Hedrick
Mr. Charles B. Williams

LIFE MEMBER

Mrs. Joseph J. Kivlighan, Staunton, Virginia

NEW MEMBERS

(since May 1984)

Mr. & Mrs. William Aker, Randleman, North Carolina
Mrs. John J. Bowman, Staunton, Virginia
Mrs. Bernard B. Breaux, Galveston, Texas
Mr. Harry Brownlee, Jr., Peru, Indiana.
Mr. & Mrs. William E. Brubeck, Middlebrook, Virginia
Mr. Charles B. Coke, Triangle, Virginia
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond L. Frye, Mount Sidney, Virginia
Mr. Matthews A. Griffith, New York, New York
Colonel R. N. Grove, Wellington, New Zealand
Dr. Thomas N. Grove, Framingham, Massachusetts
Mrs. Clara S. Heatwole, Waynesboro, Virginia
Mrs. George O. Hipkind, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Robert C. Komarek, Arlington Heights, Illinois
The Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois
The New York Public Library, New York, New York
Mr. Richard T. Portlock, Churchville, Virginia
Mrs. Waverly G. Reames, Lynchburg, Virginia
The Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Virginia
Mr. Gary Rosen, Middlebrook, Virginia
General & Mrs. A. A. Sproul, Staunton, Virginia
Mr. Edward S. Stratton, Waynesboro, Virginia
Mr. Charles Taliaferro, Churchville, Virginia

Presidents of the Augusta County Historical Society

*Dr. Richard P. Bell, 1964-1966

*Harry Lee Nash, Jr., 1966-1967

*Dr. Marshall M. Brice, 1967-1968

*Dr. James Sprunt, 1968-1970

*Richard M. Hamrick, Jr., 1970-1972

†Joseph B. Yount III, 1972-1974

*Mrs. William Bushman, 1974-1976

*John M. Dunlap, Jr., 1976-1977

Miss Mary Kathryn Blackwell, 1977-1979

Mrs. Harry D. Hevener, 1979-1981

*John M. McChesney, Jr., 1981-1983

Mrs. John E. True, 1983-1985

*denotes Charter Member of Society

†denotes Honorary Charter Member

